Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875. NUMBER 5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence it is that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

as I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,

After the FIRST of JANUARY, 1875,

SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find a more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, after the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

COMPETITION DEFIED!

IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.

George Huntley,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

EBENSBURG, PA.

P. S. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through their employes, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in full at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

A LITTLE CONFAB

—ABOUT THE—

Singer Sewing Machine

And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. or E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & YATES, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphernalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24-tf]

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY.

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets.....$3.50 per pair.
Flannels.....30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres.....50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts.....50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning.....20 cts. per lb.
Carding.....7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

HOEMAKER.....WM. H. SECHLER.

HOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Office, Pa. [tf.]

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House,

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	15,000 each	150,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
200 Cash Gifts,	500 each	100,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., (99 Broadway, N. Y. [1-22.-4t.]

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Tho. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, will positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager,
Room 4, Public Library Building,
[1-29.-4t.] Louisville, Ky.

For tickets and information, address THOMAS H. HAYS & Co., 699 Broadway, New York.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county, for the year ending January 11, 1875:

Amount of property insured Jan. 12, 1874,		$1030,608.79
Amount of property insured during year,		293,456.00-1,324,034,79
Deduct amount expired during year,	220,445,00	
Deduct amt surrendered and canceled,	16,101.00	236,546,00
Amt. of property insured Jan. 11, 1875,		1,087,518.79
Amt. of premium notes in force Jan. 12, 1874,	105 441.30	
Amt. of premium notes taken during year,	30,907,86	136,352,16
Deduct amount expired during year,	22,717,92	
Deduct amount surrendered and canceled,	2,659,00	25,376,92
Amount. of premium notes in force Jan. 11, 1875,		110,975.24
No. of Policies issued during year,		226
No of Policies in force Jan. 11, 1875,		929

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Amt. on hand a last settl'mt,	$1,285.83
Cash for new insurance,	1,130.20
Interest received,	21,20
On account of assessment No.4, 1,665.15 —	4,042,38

EXPENDITURES.

Losses to Caspar Hagar,	$125.00
C. T. Roberts,	8.18
Secretary's fees,	118.00
Treasurer's salary,	80.00
Rents,	40 00
Agent's commission,	179,00
Premiums returned for Policies canceled,	3,18
Printing, postage, stationery,	80.80
Fees for proving acct. of F. Beck,	1.25
Commission on assessment coll'd,	80.2;
Re exonerations,	66. 8
Bal. amt, No. 4 in hands asses'd,	41 69
Amount paid for safe,	190,00
Amt. invested in Borough Water Bonds,	200.00
Compensation of Ex. Committee,	46.00 — 1,359,33
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	$2,482,83

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Premium notes in force Jan. 11, 1875,	$110,975.24
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	2,482,83
Amount Borough Water Bonds,	530,00
	$113,988,07

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid not yet due,	$600.00

The foregoing account, audited, found correct, and approved. GEO. HUNTLEY, E. ROBERTS, GEO. M. READE, } Ex. Com.

Jan. 28, '75.-3t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of personal property of decedents, directed and set apart for the widows of intestates, under the Act of Assembly of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1875, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Nancy J. Gerhart, widow of John P. W. Gerhart, late of Richland township, deceased—$73.35.

2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Kaylor, maiden sister of Peter Kaylor, late of Munster township, deceased—$48.50.

3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Margaret Mullen, widow of Bernard Mullen, late of Summerhill township, deceased—$297.77.

4. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Wissinger, widow of Daniel Wissinger, late of Adams township, deceased—$298.46.

5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Stiles, widow of Samuel Stiles, late of Jackson township, deceased—$300.00.

6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth A. Will, widow of Augustine B. Will, late of Allegheny township, deceased—$3.0.00.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 1, 1875.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners of Cambria County, intend making application to the present Legislature for the passage of an Act entitled "A further Supplement to and Act entitled 'An Act establishing an additional Court in Cambria County,'" the purpose of said Act being to require the Commissioners aforesaid and their Clerk to attend each session of said Court, and perform the duties, touching all the expenses of the same, that are now imposed on the Associate Judges of said Court by the 9th Section of the Supplement to the original Act, which said Supplement was approved April 4th, 1873.

ANTHONY ANNA,
WM. D. McCLELLAND,
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, } Co. Com'rs.
Ebensburg, Jan. 29, 1875.-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN O'CONNELL, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John O'Connell, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Penn'a, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay,

WM. O'CONNELL, Executor.
Jan. 15.-9t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon., Plu. Vend. Expon., Al. Vend. Expon., Fieri Facias* and *Al. Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF MARCH next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Charles McGough, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Sheehan, Thomas Will, Andy Burgoon, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 12 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house—not occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Little.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Charles Johnston, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Denniston, M. M. Adams, dec'd, and others, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared; now in the possession of Charles Johnston. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lloyd & Co., endorsees of Isaac Crawford.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Francis Unger, of, in and to one-half acre of ground situate in the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, bounded on the east by High street, on the north by an alley, on the west by the estate of John Campbell, dec'd, and on the south by Barbara Eastman, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John A. Kennedy.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Catharine Whelan, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Powers, Joseph Itel, Thomas McGough, and others, containing 140 acres, more or less, about 45 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house and log barn, not now occupied, and a one-and-a-half story plank house and log barn, now in the occupancy of Catharine Whelan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Julia A. McMahon, endorsee of Patrick McMahon.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Michael Barnhart, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of St. Augustine, Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lots of Joseph Myers, James McKenale, and others, having thereon erected a two story house (known as the Washington Hotel), and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Harry Marriott. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Einsteine & Brother.

Also, all the right title and interest of William Crum, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county adjoining lands of Daniel Coleman, Daniel Strayer, Peter Burtnett, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one story log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of the Widow Crum. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of O. J. Evans and W. H. Sechler, Adm'rs of E. D. Evans, dec'd.

Also, all the right title and interest of David H. Burkey, owner and contractor, to wit: All that certain two story plank house, weather-boarded, having a front of 32 feet and a depth of 20 feet, located on a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Gallitzin, county of Cambria, which said lot of ground is bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Jackson street, on the west by Main street, and on the south by lot of Michal Bracken. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Bracken.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Ambrose Lantzy, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Frank Peters, John Fight, Frederick and George Snyder, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. About 20 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, frame stable and wagon saw mill, now in the occupancy of Ambrose Lantzy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. Walters.

Also, all the right, title and interest of J. E. Holmes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hemlock on high water mark of dam hereafter mentioned; then along land of grantor, north 32½ degrees, west 14 perches, to a post; thence along same line, south 58 degrees, west 14 perches, to a chestnut; thence still by land of grantor, south 32 degrees, west 12 perches, to a post on bank of creek; thence north 54 degrees, east 5 perches, to a corner of saw mill; thence along high water mark to place of beginning—having thereon erected a water saw mill—together with the land covered by the dam at high water mark, as the dam is at present erected; also the ground covered by the timbers used in the construction of the dam and schute. *Also*, all the right, title and interest of J. E. Holmes, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Barr township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of A. Kirkpatrick, Lander Strong, and others, containing 2½ acres, more or less, about one acre cleared, having thereon erected a one story plank house, frame stable, and water sawmill—now in the occupancy of J. E. Holmes. Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of Bernard McGee.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, Feb. 10, 1875.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given that the following named Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1875, to wit:

1. The second account of James C. Murray, guardian of John D. O'Connell, jr., a minor child of John D. O'Connell, late of the United States Army, deceased.

2. The second and final account of Jacob Kibler, executor of Matthias Deitrich, late of Chest township, deceased.

3. The first and partial account of Lewis A. Craver, executor of Ludwig Craver, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Francis Mullen, administrator of Bernard Mullen, late of Summerhill township, deceased.

5. The final account of Benjamin Benshoof, guardian of Edward Leidy, a minor child of David Leidy, late of Jackson township, deceased.

6. The first and final account of W. J. Buck, executor of M. J. Eckenrode, late of Allegheny township, deceased.

7. The first and final account of John E. Davis, executor of Ebenezer Davis, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.

8. The first and final account of John Benton administrator of Joseph Larimer, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Jacob Shank, guardian of Daniel Stull, a minor child of Daniel Stull, late of Adams township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of B. Kinkead and Geo. C. K. Zahm, executors of David Powell who was guardian of Benjamin John Rees Davis, a minor child of Mary Powell.

11. The third and final account of Charles Anna, guardian of Augustine Glasser, a minor child of Francis Glasser, late of Chest township, deceased.

12. The first and final account of Henry S. Dumm, administrator of Peter J. Dumm, late of Barr township, deceased.

12. The first and final account of John H. Douglass, administrator of Michael McCarty, late of Clearfield township deceased.

14. The fourth and final account of James Yost and Augustine Yost administrators of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, deceased.

15. The first account of Ellen G. Callan and John E. Scanlan, executors of William Callan, late of Washington township, deceased.

16. The second and final account of Francis Flick, guardian of Mary Carroll, (now intermarried with Charles Binder,) a minor child of James Carroll, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1875.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, in the case of John Wesimer for use of Edward Farsbaugh vs. Peter Campbell, No 4, December Term, 1874, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office with the Recorder of Cambria county, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. G. LAKE.
Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1875.-3t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of CLEMENT FRESH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said ty, having been issued to the undersigned, notice decedent, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, is hereby given that all debts due to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE FRESH, Adm'x,
JOHN W. SHARBAUGH, Adm'r.
Carroll Twp., Jan. 22, 1875.-6t.

[ORIGINAL.]

A PICTURE FROM MEMORY.

While sitting alone at the fireside,
Watching the embers flicker and blaze,
Fond Mem'ry painted for me
A picture of bygone days;
'Twas that of a fair, sweet face,
With eyes of the deepest blue—
A figure graceful and slight,
And hair of a golden hue.

As I gazed on the beautiful picture
My eyes grew dim with tears,
And backward seemed to flow
The tide of the weary years.
Then one by one stole back
The halcyon days of yore,
And I again was a happy child,
In fancy living them o'er.

The hand of my cherished friend
I clasped once more in my own,
And the old-time love of her gentle heart
Again in the blue eyes shown.
She spoke as of old, and my heart with joy
To its deepest depths was stirred,
As methought again the tenderest tones
Of her sweet, soft voice I heard.

We wandered once more in our childish glee
The meadows and woodlands through,
To gather the daisy and campian bright,
Just as we used to do;
And again into garlands our flowers we twined,
As we sat in the willow's shade,
Listening the while, as was our wont,
To the music the brooklet made.

Methought again of the fond farewell
For that absence "so brief to be,"
And my heart grew sad as memory dwelt
On *that last farewell* to me.
Yes, the old-time grief came back,
And bitterest tears I shed
As in fancy once more I gazed
On the face of that dear one dead.

Oh! many a beautiful picture
Has Memory painted for me,
Of the sunny hours of my childhood—
And cherished the scenes will e'er be.
But in beauty there's none can equal,
Nor fancies as pleasant recall,
As the charming face of my dear dead friend—
So I love it the best of all.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

APOSTROPHE TO WHISKEY.

BY REV. THEOBOLD MATTHEW.

Oh! whiskey, thou bane of domestic enjoyment!
Thou killer of comfort and causer of care!
'Tis thou unfittest the mind for employment,
Disgracing the man and degrading the fair.
In hell thou wert brewed, by the devil invented,
Imported to earth, to proud mortals presented,
To make the last moments of man discontented,
And fill up his measure of grief and despair.
'Tis thou art the cause of each ill we complain of,
To vice and to folly leading the way;
All virtue in man thou art surely the bane of—
His road to destruction by night and by day.
Society's bonds art by thee rent asunder—
Thou fittest the wretch both for bloodshed and plunder;
That crime should prevail where thou art used is no wonder,
When man, foolish man, is by thee led astray.

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

The setting rays of a cold December sun were still faintly shining over the little village of Arlington, when the mail-coach from London drew up, with its attendant bustle and confusion, before the "Blue Dragon," the principal inn of the place. As quickly as their numb limbs would let them, the half-frozen outsiders, and but little warmer insiders, climbed down from their perches and entered the parlor, where a cheerful fire and still more inviting dinner were ready to welcome them.

Owing to the shocking state of the roads, the coach was compelled to stop there that night, instead of continuing its journey, and reaching its destination the following day. Of course there were the usual number of grumblers, who had the most urgent business on hand, and a sprinkling of fastidious ones, who were too dignified to spend one night in a low tavern, as they so politely termed it, but even these, under the influence of the good cheer, combined with the generous effects of a little stronger stimulant, soon became appeased, and in a short time all were chatting together on friendly terms.

When the inner man, not to say woman too, had been refreshed, they all, as if by common consent, drew up their chairs to the fire, with the intention of making a night of it. Some talked politics, some discussed mercantile business, some narrated travels, others adventures—the most exciting of which has given the title to our story. It was told by an elderly lady, who gave it with such emphasis that she alone succeeded in really captivating the attention and interest of all. It ran thus:

"Some forty years ago my husband and myself, then but lately married, were living in a little house in Devonshire. A picturesque spot indeed, and desolate enough for any but a newly-married couple, since we were a good two miles from the nearest village, and there was no habitation between us and it. We had not been there long before my husband had cause to dismiss his man-servant on suspicion of stealing plate, which, though never proved, clearly pointed to him as the thief, and the man had since then taken up his abode in the village, where he lived in an idle and dissipated manner.

"One morning, soon after this, as my husband and myself were setting out for a walk, a message was put into his hands, which stated that his uncle was dying, and wished to see him at once. This we thought strange, as the last accounts we had received of his health had been very good; but my husband, who had expectations in that quarter, and really did like the old gentleman, thought it best to go at once and satisfy himself of the truth with his own eyes. Accordingly he set out, leaving me alone—the first time since our marriage—and promising to be back again the following day if possible.

"In the afternoon the weather changed, and the sky that had been so bright and blue in the morning soon became clouded and overcast. The wind too got up with an ominous sound; everything, in short, betokened a coming storm. I went into the house, and had hardly taken off my bonnet and shawl before the first drops of rain began to patter down against the windows. With the falling of the rain a sort of indescribable depression seemed to come upon me, and do what I would I could not shake it off. In vain I tried the piano, a favorite book, my work—it was of no use; it seemed to settle more and more upon me as the evening advanced.

"At last, by ten o'clock, I could stand it no longer, and, telling my maid I should not want her again, I went up stairs to my bed room. On entering, I locked the door behind me, and mechanically laid the key on the mantle-piece. I sat down before the looking-glass and began to brush my hair, and thinking the while of how my husband got on, and what was the earliest hour I might reasonably expect him back the next day. Happening to raise my eyes, I saw a hand creep from behind the curtains of the bed, silently take the key from the mantle-piece, and disappear again. How I refrained from shrieking out on seeing this I scarcely know. For a moment I felt completely sick with fear, and my face, reflected in the glass, appeared to me ghastly. But it was not for long, however; once more my heart began to beat, and the awful reality of my position suddenly flashed upon me. With a presence of mind that was quite unnatural to me, I continued brushing my hair as though I had seen nothing, while a hundred reflections rushed through my mind. There I was alone and unprotected, locked up in a room with an unknown being who had hidden himself—God only knew for what purpose. To have shown the least alarm or suspicion of his presence would have been to court immediate death; for I felt well assured that one who had taken the trouble to secrete himself would have been deterred by no scruples to gain his own ends. What was I to do? It is true that my husband's dressing-room opened out of my bed-room; but there was no other outlet from it, and the key moreover was in the bed-room side of the door. So I discarded that idea in despair. Then I thought of sitting up and reading all night; but this, too, would be of no use; for, even supposing I could keep awake, the ruffian would soon lose patience, and I would have to face him. Far better, then, to go to bed, simulate sleep, and trust to Providence for the rest. Accordingly I put out the light, and with a beating heart, as I neared the spot where I knew he was concealed, I crept to bed. To have told me not to go to sleep would have been so much breath wasted, for I never felt less inclination to do so. The flickering of the firelight enabled me to discern the surrounding objects, while without the incessant patter of the rain, as it fell from the eaves, seemed to make the silence more oppressive. By degrees I began to breathe a little heavily, and at regular intervals, as one just dropping off to sleep, and I even went so far as to feign to snore. After I had lain like this for what seemed to me hours, but what could not really have been more than twenty minutes, a slight motion behind the curtain told me that at last my enemy was about to come out. I immediately closed my eyes; and only just in time, for the next instant I felt that he was bending over me to ascertain whether I was really asleep.

"Having assured himself on this point, he went to the window, opened it, and gave a low whistle. Another minute, and a ladder was placed against the sill and soon a second man was standing by the first. I then perceived that both wore black masks, and I heard the one who just entered ask the other whether the 'old gal' had twigged anything.

"'No,' he answered; 'she went to bed as quietly as a new-born lamb,'

"'Then let's set to work at once.'

"With these words, to my great joy, I saw them going toward my husband's dressing-room. But I had counted my chickens too soon, for one of them, turning back, came and flashed the candle before my eyes, as if to convince himself that my sleep was unfeigned. To keep still during this ordeal was most trying; for had I betrayed the slightest consciousness of his presence, or otherwise moved in the least, it would have been all up with me. Seemingly satisfied, he rejoined his companion, and I heard them rifle the plate chest, which had been placed there for greater security, with no unworkmanlike hands. All at once an idea flashed across my mind—how, if by getting out of bed quietly, I could reach the door, turn the key upon them, and so catch them in a complete trap?

"No sooner thought of than done; gently I turned back the clothes and glided from the bed. As my foot touched the floor the clock was striking the first strokes of twelve, and I thought I heard in the far distant the thud of a horse's gallop. True it was very faint; and I imagined that perhaps after all my hearing had deceived me; so I stealthily advanced. I was within three steps of the door when I stumbled over a foot-stool I had not noticed. The noise caused the robbers to look round, and our eyes met. Then came the race for life, for I knew that I might expect no mercy at their hands. We were within an equal distance of the door, which, as I before mentioned, locked on my side. I made a rush forward, and caught hold of the handle; they on their side did the same. For one moment I thought I was lost; but then gathering up my remaining strength into one final effort, I pulled it to, turned the key, and with one long scream fell senseless on the floor.

"When I recovered I found myself in the arms of my husband, while a second glance round the room showed me my two visitors in the hands of a policeman. The 'denouement' is easily explained.

"My husband upon arriving at his uncle's found him in the most perfect health, and quite innocent of having sent him any message. Being alarmed at this he hurried back, and on his way through the village had got the constabulary force (which, by-the-by, consisted of only one man) to accompany him to his house. When within a few paces of it they heard my scream and seeing the ladder against the window, had hurried up it. And only just in time, for the robbers were on the point of breaking through the door. It is almost needless to add that the man hidden in my room was the servant we had discharged and who, out of revenge, had planned this robbery with one of his pals. In a fortnight's time they were 'wanted' over the seas, where I have no doubt they are still sadly ruminating over the vicissitudes of human life."

"GWINE FOR TO JINE THE BAND."—The other night a Fayetteville gentleman was greatly disturbed by a dismal howling in the kitchen, which he at first supposed was the sad refrain of some low-spirited tom-cat dying from the bronchitis. Tracing up the noise he found that it proceeded from an old negro woman that was rocking backward and forward in a chair, singing as vociferously as her feeble lungs would allow.

"What are you doing, Aunt Peggy?" exclaimed the irate Fayettevillian.

"I'm a singin' of a hime, honey."

"The d——l you are; what 'hime' are you singing?"

"I'm a singin' 'I'm gwine for to join the band.'"

"Well, I'd like to know what band you are 'gwine for to jine.'"

"De angel band, honey—de Lord's band."

"Now, you'd make a nice angel, wouldn't you, with the dirt an inch thick on your hide?"

"Nebber mind at out de dirt, honey," piously ejaculated Aunt Peggy, "nebber mind about de dirt—de Lord got plenty of soap, he has, and runs de ribber Jordon, he does—nebber mind about de dirt—I'm gwine for to jine—I"

Here Aunt Peggy's tormentor fled and left her to exercise her vocal powers at discretion.—*Fayetteville Express.*

TOUCH HER EASY.—A New Hampshire newspaper tells about a little six-year-old girl in a country town in that State, who went into a country store where her father was lounging, recently, and, slyly approaching him, said:

"Papa, won't you buy me a new dress?"

"What, buy you a new dress, Susy?"

"Yes, papa, won't you?"

"Well, I'll see; I'll speak to your mother about it."

Elongation to an alarming extent rapidly spread over the little face, but a thought suddenly struck her, and with a smile she looked up into her father's face and said:

"Well, papa, if you do speak to mamma about it, touch her easy, or she may want the new dress herself."

The father at once saw the point, and the new dress was purchased without consultation.

A STORY is told of a San Francisco woman who was in the habit of receiving frequent castigations at the hands of her husband, and who one day read the Bible story of Samson and Deliah. When next her consort was prone in sleep she sheared him so completely that every spear of hair disappeared from face and head. Rousing from slumber like a giant refreshed, he speedily comprehended the situation, and reached for her. Such a caressing as she then received she never dreamed of before. She did not even have the usual grip on him. He was fined, but she declared her utter disbelief in those Bible yarns.

LITTLE JOHNNY wanted to go to church. His mother was afraid that he would make a noise, but his father said, "Johnny knows better than to make a noise in church." So he went. He kept very still till the last prayer. By that time he had grown very tired of sitting still, and he was standing on the cushion pew with his back to the pulpit. When the lady on the next seat bowed her head for prayer, Johnny thought she was crying. He leaned over and said to the lady in a tone that was meant for a whisper, but which was only too plainly heard. "Poor lady! what ee matter? Do oo stummut ache?"

A WITTY TOPER remarks that in this weather it is as much as whiskey can do to keep out of hot water.

GENERAL ITEMS.

If "there's a place for everything," where is the place for a boil?

It is enough for one thing at a time to happen, especially twins.

Love without money is something like patent leather boots without soles.

A Minnesota girl has caused her father to be arrested and fined $12.50 for spanking her.

Why was Ruth very rude to Boaz? Because she pulled his ears and trod on his corn.

A disgusted Milwaukee fisherman offers a chromo to every fish which will take the bait.

A good-natured man will put up with most anything short of lining his wig with a mustard plaster.

Henry Clay describes a mule as "an animal that has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity."

St. Louis has ten thousand dogs. The native wears a section of stove-pipe on each leg during the mad-dog season.

"The one thing needful for the perfect enjoyment of love is confidence." Same with hash and sausage.

"Why do you call your dog Oak?" asked Smith of Jones. "Because he has such a coarse bark," replied Mr. J.

A New London man recently bought a dog with money that had been given him to relieve the wants of his family.

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?" "Thank you ma'am, I belong to the temperance society. Can't take anything strong."

"Ah, parson, I wish I could carry my gold with me," said a dying man to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling answer.

"Biddy, did you put an egg in the coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mum; I put in four. They were so bad I had to use the more of them."

"C-c-c-can that p-p-p-parrot talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Ven he don't talk so gooter as you, I schop, by tam, his head off."

"Schratz," says Josh Billings, "is a bad investment—if you pass it, you lose the principal; and if you keep it, you lose the interest."

"Who was the meekest man?" asked a Sunday-school teacher. "Moses." "Very well; who was the meekest woman?" "Never was any."

An unsophisticated person once declined a plate of macaroni soup with the remark that they could'n't palm off any billed pipestems on him.

A young fellow in Grundy county, Iowa, wanted to charge his girl twenty cents for his picture, informing her at the time that it originally cost a quarter.

"Am I not a little pale?" inquired a lady, who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. "You look more like a big tub," was the blunt reply.

A Western editor asserts that it is "no use trying to publish a nonpareil newspaper in a long primer community," which will be readily understood by the initiated.

A circuit preacher in Missouri prayed for rain one night at a farmer's house, and the farmer, who had a horse race arranged for next day, was so mad that he turned the good man out of doors.

"What do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police-court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unblemishable, your honor," he replied with much emphasis.

A disrespectful son asked his father: "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor store like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy. That boy got a leather medal in the shape of a number ten boot.

"When the cold wind blows, take care of your nose that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose." The above, we suppose, was written in prose by some one who knows the effects of cold snows.

A Detroit man who was not used to the work undertook to slaughter a hog the other day. In the struggle a knife disappeared, and, incredible as it appears, it was afterward discovered that the hog had actually swallowed it, handle and blade.

An Indiana farmer, needing a package of screws, writes to his merchant in town. "Dear Sir—please send by the bearer a (wen) paxig of Skroughs, mejum size, all Sow a Sheep Skrough dryver, an ablique," etc. As the chief engineer of a spelling school that farmer would be heard from.

A story is told of an old gentleman, who always took notes of the minister's sermons and on one occasion read them to the minister himself. "Stop, stop!" said the latter on the occurrence of a certain sentence, "I didn't say that." "I know you didn't," was the reply; "I put that in myself to make sense."

A young man in Williams College, having been seen in a rather intoxicated state several times, was told by the college authorities that if found again in a similar condition he would be expelled. One day, having taken a drop too much, he met the President, who indignantly said: "Drunk again?" "Sho-o-am I!" was the reply.

A young lady in a store in Terra Haute, Ind., Christmas Eve, was looking at a music-box that had just ceased playing. Wishing to hear it again, she attempted to start it, but without success. "Oh, pshaw," she said, "it won't go for me." One of the proprietors overhearing the remark stepped up and said: "I wish I was a music-box—I'd go for you."

As a policeman passed upon his beat in Detroit he observed two broken windows. He looked through one of them and saw a man on the floor with a broken and bound up head, while furniture and fragments were heaped about him. Inquiring as to the origin of the ruin, he was answered by a woman with a baby in her lap: "You see that man there? Well, he's my husband. Baby's sick. He said 'Give her some gruel.' There he lays."

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Feb. 19, 1875.

We publish in another column the Stay Law which has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lemon, from Blair county.

In pursuance of a call of the Chairman, the Democratic State Committee will meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, March 4th, to fix upon the time and place for holding the next State Convention.

THE Columbia (Lancaster county) *Herald* strongly urges Hugh M. North, Esq., of that place, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. The State Convention might go farther and fare much worse. Mr. North is a gentleman of conceded ability, a high-minded, honorable man, and would reflect credit on any position to which the people might call him.

IT is gratifying to know that the statement this year by the Auditors of the affairs of the county and Poor House has not as heretofore been required to run the gauntlet of Radical perversion and misrepresentation. It is very obvious that the County Commissioners, as well as the Directors of the Poor, have faithfully performed their duties. The Auditors deserve great credit for the prompt[itude] and correctness with which they transacted their business, dispensing, as was right and proper, with the services of a clerk.

IN the early part of last week Hon. R. Milton Speer moved to suspend the rules of the House of Representatives for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

Resolved, that in the judgment of the House, the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic, is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country.

The motion required a two thirds vote, and was lost, the yeas being 57 and the nays 102. All who voted for it except Mr. Smith (Rep.) from North Carolina, were Democrats and all who voted against it were Republicans. It has long been apparent that Grant contemplates running a third time, and has been arranging his plans to secure the National Republican Convention in 1876 to accept him as its candidate. Outside of his office holders, the movement has not met with any substantial encouragement, but on the contrary has been very generally repudiated. Most of the Radical Congressmen who voted against Mr. Speer's resolution were defeated for re-election last November, and all of them blame Grant with the result. It is quite likely that they would like to see him re-nominated in order that he may be defeated, and thus share in their political exile. Grant's administration has fallen so low in public contempt that it is a matter of small consequence whether he is again a candidate or not. The popular verdict will sink him and his party into a more profound political deep than has ever been reached by a Presidential candidate.

To the Senate of the United States:—Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 30 inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows in the election of 1872 Joe. Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was, by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings, overthrown and a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all rights of minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States readmitted to federal relations, on certain condition, from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges, if this action of Arkansas is quiesced in. I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take deSute action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government.

Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 8, 1875.

This is the most extraordinary message that was ever sent by a President to either branch of Congress. Only two days before it was transmitted to the Senate, the House Committee, of which Judge Poland, of Vermont, is chairman, which had visited Arkansas and made a thorough investigation into the affairs of the State, had made a report declaring that the convention to frame the new constitution, as well as the constitution itself, was voted for and is satisfactory to a majority of the voters and people of the State, and that *the State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and by a majority of the voters in the State.* What can be said by the friends of a President who will thus plainly and maliciously misrepresent facts? Only last May, this same man Grant issued a proclamation, declaring that Baxter and not Brooks had been lawfully elected Governor of the State, and now he unblushingly asserts the very reverse. So determined is Grant in taking military possession of Arkansas and other reconstructed States in order to carry out his cherished project of a third term that he boldly and ignorantly questions in this message the right of a State to alter its own constitution. The concluding sentence in this unprecedented document is a threat that if Congress does not restrain him from acting, he will overthrow another State government by sheer military force, and then lay all the responsibility at the door of Congress, precisely as he did in the case of Louisiana. The country will await with much anxiety to see what response the Senate will make to this high-handed [illegible]

The Johnstown Tribune.

The Johnstown *Tribune* is a most ignoble sheet, its editor a most unhappy man. The remark of an intelligent Republican the other day, that the *Tribune* was rapidly descending to the character of a "*Juke*" paper, is literally true.

We despise editorial controversy, but when that paper day after day publishes the most unblushing falsehoods about our respected members of the Legislature, we feel called upon to speak. While the editor stabs the truth, he belies the gentlemen he speaks of, and seeks to degrade the county in which he lives. No man not educated somewhere else than in Cambria could do this.

When the editor made his advent to Cambria county from New York, he should have allowed the habits he acquired there to slough off and not intensify. The low, ribald falsehoods, (without even wit to season them) of the "Bowery Boys" and the "Five Points" should then have given place to the more staid manner and converse of a reputable community.

Full well aware that he lives in a glass house, his vicious habits are such that he cannot avoid throwing stones. In contests with his neighbor journals in Johnstown, his low lying abuse was unlimited, until they came down to THE MAN AS HE IS, and then he cried for quarter and fawned for peace, like the mangy cur that he is.

Hating and hated by the world, this misanthrope—ignoring society as society ignores him—ignoring the sex by whose virtues society is supported, as the sex ignores him, he lives in the odor of his own vicious and depraved imagination, a daily slanderer of all that is worthy and pure in the community.

As to the last objects of his attacks, Messrs. Hannan and Buck, every act and vote they give is open to public scrutiny, and we invite it. The *Tribune* has a perfect right to criticise and condemn them. But as often as it descends to barefaced falsehood, we shall inform the public *who* and *what* the slanderer is.

Neither Mr. Hannan nor Mr. Buck have made a speech; and yet they have answered all the speeches that Samuel Henry, Esq., made in the three years he was a member.

We repeat we desire no controversy or trouble with the *Tribune*—with all its editor's infirmities, we wish it success; but there is no method of blunting the edge of slander better than giving an honest and intelligent community the true status of the slanderer.

A DEMOCRATIC member of the House, named Foster, from Schuylkill county, offered a joint resolution one day last week for the purchase of 3,000 copies of Smull's Legislative Hand Book—500 for the use of the Senate, and 2,500 for the use of the House. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing. We at first supposed that the number, 3,000, was a misprint, but it is so set down in the proceedings as reported in the *Patriot*, and we take it for granted is correct. Foster's resolution would give each member of the House *twelve* copies of Smull's compilation. Would not *one* suffice, or are the members to take them home and distribute them among prospective candidates for the Legislature in their districts, in order that they may study the rules and thus qualify themselves for the duties of legislation? If Smull, through his accommodating and generous friend, Foster, can wheedle the House into adopting this resolution, he will be driving a most prosperous business on a very limited capital.—We know John A. Small, the author of the Hand Book, out of which he has made a pretty nice thing. We have not the honor of an acquaintance with F. L. Foster, of Schuylkill. We undertake, however, to suggest to him, in a mild way, that it was impudent in him to offer such a resolution, that it will be a downright fraud if the Committee reports it favorably, and that if the House adopts it, it will be the most unparalleled swindle in Pennsylvania legislation.

THE Legislature of Florida, after a long contest, has elected C. W. Jones United States Senator. Mr. Jones is one of the leading Democrats of the State, and received the unanimous support of the members of his own party and the Independent Republicans. He succeeds Gilbert, who belongs to the corrupt spawn of carpet-baggism.

QUEER RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE MORMONS.—Brigham Young married two sisters of Charlie Decker, and Decker married two daughters of Brigham by other woman. All have children. Now, the offspring of Clara Decker Young and Lucy Decker Young are cousins of Charlie Decker's children. But the latter are grandchildren of the former's father, and consequently nephews and nieces of their own cousins. But the nephew of a cousin—blood relationship holding—are second cousins; hence Decker's children must hold that relationship toward each other. Decker's wives are half sisters to the children of their own sisters-in-law, they are sisters in law to their own father, and aunts to their own half sisters! Now, if the relationship were half-blood throughout, the Canons of Descent would exclude them; but as it doubles on both sides, they would probably be included. Hence the two Mrs. Deckers are (in law) their own aunts, while Clara D. and Lucy D. Young are legal grandmothers to their nieces, and the two sets of children are respectively cousins, aunts, and nieces, and the Lord knows what besides.

Elder Allsop, of Sandy Station, married a widow and her oldest daughter, having at the same time a young daughter by a former wife, now happily deceased. All this family live in one house. The daughter of his oldest wife is half-sister to his second wife, and to the second wife's children; also aunt to the second wife's children, and consequently her own aunt-in-law. The daughter of the deceased wife is half-sister to all the other children, legal grand-daughter to one stepsmother, legal-half sister to the other, and consequently aunt-in-law to herself. If they keep on as they have begun, they will eventually produce a boy who will be his own grandfather.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Right Rev. Dr. Horan, late Catholic Bishop of Kingston, Canada, died on

The Proposed Stay Law.

Following is the full text of a bill introduced into our State Legislature by Senator Lemon, of Blair county. A careful perusal of the same is requested, as it is a matter of interest to the general public:

SECTION 1. That upon all judgments exceeding one hundred dollars now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months after the passage of this act, or upon which a sale of real estate has not yet been confirmed, there shall be a stay of execution for two years from the passage hereof as regards judgments now existing and from their date as regards judgments obtained within six months after date hereof: *Provided*, That if the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation at sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same over and above the incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained, or may be depending within sixty days from the date of the judgment or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons who shall satisfy the court, judge or justice by oath or affirmation and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the bona fide owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth, at a fair valuation, double the amount of such judgment over and above all other debts and incumbrances to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions, as now provided by law; and that all actions now pending or instituted within the twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bonds, or other instruments for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants, at any stage of the proceedings, before actual sale by the Sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit, setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their indebtedness, have agreed in writing, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the Court shall direct the Prothonotary to report the terms of said extension upon evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the Court shall enter an order in the cause that no execution shall issue except at the periods when and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the Prothonotary that the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed as aforesaid to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively. And no person, or firm, bank, or broker, holding collateral as security for debts due, or to become due, shall within two years from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note or other security, commercial or otherwise; and any party selling such collateral securities within such time, shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral; *and provided further:* That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgment entered, or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound as well as to the original obligor or mortgagor; and, also, to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any original obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. *And, provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay any execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum not less than five hundred dollars heretofore obtained, but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgages of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts, stipulations or warrants of attorney, in action of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to all judgments in which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.—A special dispatch to the Steubenville *Herald and News*, of Saturday, from Bridgeport, Ohio, says:

"The citizens of this place are greatly excited over an abortion case of more than ordinary horror which has come to light. Miss Alice Martin, a beautiful young lady of about nineteen years of age, a daughter of Mr. Bud. Martin, of this place, on last Monday week went into Steubenville to visit a lady friend. It was her intention to return home on the following Friday, but on account of sickness she was detained until Monday. Arriving home on Monday she complained of feeling unwell, and continued to grow worse until her death, which occurred at five o'clock yesterday morning. It was thought that an abortion had been performed upon the girl during her stay in Steubenville, and Justice Crooks accordingly impannelled a jury and held an inquest on the body last night. A post mortem examination was also held, at which it was developed that an abortion had been produced on Miss Martin by an instrument or instruments, resulting in her death. It was also shown at the inquest that it was performed at the house of Mrs. Wiggins, in Steubenville, on Friday last.

"Two parties are suspected of being the father of the child. One resides in Wheeling and the other in Steubenville. The Prosecuting Attorney of Belmont county, Wilson S. Kennon, is here working up the case."

FAMOUS BOOK.—The copy of the famous book, entitled "The Memoirs of George IV.," for which one thousand pounds are offered by Queen Victoria, and which was supposed to be in this country, has been found in possession of a young lawyer in Louisville, who, now that he knows the importance attached to it, will scarcely part with it upon any terms. If George IV., had a son by his wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose marriage is said to be proven clearly by documents and letters taken from the royal archives and copied in the book, then that son is legally entitled to the throne of Great Britain, and Victoria is a usurper. But even should the son of the amorous king make good his identity and claim it, it is very doubtful if the people of Britain would consent to the removal of Victoria, however much many of them would like to see Prince Albert prevented from being her successor. Mr. Baker, the leader of the orchestra in one of the New York theaters, is said to be the son of King George and Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Civil Rights Bill.

THE following is a copy of the much talked of civil rights bill as it passed the lower branch of Congress:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Provided that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal act of any State; and provided, further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit courts of the United States whenever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and district-attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any district-attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be fined not less than $1,000, or more than $5,000. But, provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district-attorney, or a judgment upon any indictment against any such district-attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said Court.

A BRAVE GIRL.—Thursday afternoon, as Miss Mattie Briley, daughter of Mrs. William Briley, of Battle Creek, was outriding on the Marshall road with a lady friend, she met a farmer who was coming into town with a load of wood, and who had got stuck on the Michigan Central Railroad crossing in front of the Roberts farm. The farmer was in a critical situation, as the day express from the east was then due, and the rumbling of the train was already heard in the distance. He urged his horses to the utmost, but they failed to even start the load. Every minute was growing more perilous. Miss Briley, seeing that something had to be done, gave the reins to her friend and jumped out of her cutter. She was wearing a red cloak over her shoulders, and taking that in her hand she hurried to the railroad track and waved it in front of the locomotive as it came thundering along. The whistle sounded down brakes and the engineer reversed his engine. The train came to a standstill and the passengers and railroad men came pouring out to see what the matter was. They all lent a helping hand and pushed the sleigh off the track, relieving from his perilous situation the excited and frightened farmer, who expected to see his sleigh and wood made into kindlings and his horses probably killed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A WONDERFUL FIREARM.—Under the above caption the *Daily News* of Bethlehem describes a gun in the possession of a locksmith of that place which was bought from a tramp for a small consideration.—The gun is very light, and was originally of very elegant design and finish. On the lock there is a gold plate, and by applying the microscope an inscription in Chinese characters is observable on it which reads when translated, "The gods save our great domain." The gold plate dates also the manufacture of the gun in China in the year 1014, which would make it now 860 years old. Time has worn it in every part, but, except to shoot, it is now in order and can be handled like any other gun. The touchhole is lined with gold, and there was formerly a rich inlaying of gold on the stock; but that has worn. The inscription on the lock is so worn off that it can only be read by the aid of a strong microscope, under which it is distinctly legible.

Any one informed in Chinese history of the eleventh century can detect the genuineness of this relic, which has not yet been questioned as far as we know. Applications from Philadelphia and other places and requests by different parties have been made to allow them to place it on exhibition at the Centennial.

—Mr. Myron Ransom, says the Connellsville *Courier*, cut on his farm, in Summerhill township, a mammoth poplar tree measuring 5 feet in diameter at the stump, and 22 inches at the upper end of the top log. The tree made thirteen logs, with an aggregate length of 158 feet, and diameter of 44 inches. The tree was hauled to Owen's mill, and scaled by Scribner's rule 9,565 feet, and timber enough broke in falling to have made 10,000 feet. Mr. Ransom

News and Political Items.

—A man 81 years old is confined in the Erie jail for wife desertion.

—A pious family in Chester county claim to have eaten 1662 pies of various kinds in the year 1874.

—The Fourth Duchess of Oneida, a shorthorn cow, valued at $25,000, died the other day in Paris, Ky.

—A cheese weighing fourteen tons will be one of the contributions from Ohio to the Philadelphia Centennial.

—The Sunbury *American* says the collieries that had suspended work in Shamokin are resuming operations.

—The cold weather, it is thought, has destroyed the whole fruit crop in Michigan. All the peach buds are certainly killed.

—The *Eagle* says the iron trade in Reading, Pa., is gaining a little life. The price of bar iron is quite as low as before the war.

—The Cordis Mills in Millbury, Mass., started up on full time February 1, the wages of the operatives being reduced ten per cent.

—Representative Hooper, of Mass., who died in Washington, on Saturday evening, leaves a fortune of $5,000,000, accumulated in the China trade.

—The Lambertville Iron works are now in full blast in consequence of the reception of orders for car wheels from the Lehigh Valley railroad company.

—Emory Brothers, jobbing for Bond & Company, lumber merchants of Emporium, Cameron county, have already banked nearly 3,000,000 feet of logs.

—Several shocks of earthquake were felt on Sunday in San Fransisco, causing some alarm, especially among the congregation in the churches. No damage was done.

—The famous Mary Ann Boker, the rich man's daughter, who years ago married her coachman, John Dean, is one of the lady examiners at the New York Custom House.

—Nevada ice-dealers are already preparing to double their prices next summer, upon the ground that the crop will be almost entirely eaten up by the grasshoppers.

—The jury in the Cincinnati tan-yard murder case yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against George Rufer, for killing Herman Schilling.

—Every negro in Alabama, says the Mobile Register, has at his heels a worthless cur, which operates as a prohibition against sheep raising, and eats as much as his master.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed to make a reduction of 25 per ce t. on pine and 30 per cent. on hemlock lumber freights from the Clearfield lumber region eastward.

—The Fairmount coal works at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, are in full blast, shipping two hundred and twenty-five tons per day, and employing from seventy-five to eighty men regularly.

—The cattle king of Texas is said to be Mr. Samuel W. Allen. He has a ranch eighty miles long by forty wide, lying between the Nevada and Colorado rivers in Texas, and has 226,000 cattle.

—The Massachusetts Supreme Court, in the case of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has overruled the exceptions taken and ordered judgment on the verdict. This decision sends Pomeroy to the gallows.

—The leading Republican members of the House of Representatives believe they can pass the bill by which the writ of habeas corpus will be suspended in the Southern States, through both Houses of Congress.

—It is estimated that in the hills of Columbia county, N. Y., there is a supply of at least 20,000,000 tons of iron, which could be mined and delivered in boats on the Hudson river at a cost of not over two dollars a ton.

—On Wednesday night in Steubenville four ruffians entered the house of James Tucker, maltreated and drove him out and then outraged his wife in the presence of her son, a boy fourteen years of age. They have been arrested.

—It is reported that the few Republican members of Congress who are opposed to the extreme features of the proposed legislation for the South are to be forced to support them by a special message of the President on the subject.

—Mrs. Sophia Cowan, of Cincinnati, aged seventy-three years, was burned to death, on Thursday, by her dress catching fire from the grate. Mrs. Mills, wife of a prominent manufacturer, was also fatally burned by the same cause.

—The prospect of an increase in the tobacco tax has caused an unprecedented rush on the internal revenue office at Richmond, Va., for tobacco stamps during the past few days. The sales of such stamps on Saturday aggregated $100,000.

—The Reading *Times* announces a partial resumption of work in the machine shops of the Reading railroad company to take place on Tuesday. One-half of the force of employees will be put to work. This will necessitate a resumption of work in the blacksmith shop, brass foundry, boiler shop, etc.

—The house of D. B. Mellott, of Belfast township, Fulton county, was burned on Monday last and four of his children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Mellott went away on a visit, leaving the children locked up in the building, and on their return a few hours afterward found the bones of the children in the ruins.

—George and Edward Wertz, of Reading, are tall specimens. The first named is 6 feet 4½ inches in height, and the latter 6 feet 2 inches. They have a sister who is 6 feet 4 inches. George Wertz, we believe, is next to the tallest man in Berks county, Mahlon Shaaber, the tallest, being 6 feet 7 inches. Aaron Adams is 6 feet 3 inches.

—Report says that the happy and somewhat notorious triumvirate—Beecher, Tilton and Moulton—have been "in active physical traning" since the trial began. If true, what does it mean? Will there be a startling settling of accounts after the jury shall have rendered their verdict? We trust the weapons of their warfare will not be carnal.

—A sad spectacle met the vision of a hunter in one of the extreme northern counties of Wisconsin last week. While tramping through a large piece of timber he suddenly came upon an Indian wigwam, and upon entering it, found the inmates—parents and three children—wrapped in the embrace of death. Hunger and death had effectually done their work.

—James H. Grier, founder of Grier city, convicted a few months ago for embezzling the funds of an insurance company while its secretary and treasurer, was sentenced to pay a fine of $7,500 at Pottsville on Thursday and be imprisoned in the eastern penitentiary for nine months. His name was also ordered to be stricken from the roll of Schuylkill county lawyers.

—A special dispatch from Huntington, W. V., to the *Commercial* says: During a civil suit in court to-day, while C. Donnella, one of the witnesses, was testifying, Dr. Butler, one of the parties to the suit, called him a d——d liar. Donnella struck Butler and was instantly stabbed in the bowels by the latter. Butler is under arrest, awaiting the result of the wound.

—The handsome diamonds presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Fitch are still in the New York Custom House awaiting the payment of duty upon them, amounting to nearly $75,000. The jewels will, in all probability, be sent to Europe, where their fair owner will take possession and return with them to the United States,

—On Monday evening of last week, in Foster township, Luzerne county, a young man named Gould was killed by Frederick Brandmier. Brandmier was incited by jealousy to the deed, which was most brutally performed by splitting Gould's skull with an axe. The murderer has been arrested, and puts in the plea of self-defense.

—The Chicago Tribune, good Republican authority, thus alludes to the new Rhode Island U. S. Senator: "Ambrose E. Burnside is made up of about equal parts of luxuriant side whiskers, insupportable egotism and political bigotry. His brains, if he ever had any, long since run to seed, and his skull is as empty as a farmer's barn in the grasshopper country."

—It is circulated about the Senate that Andy Johnson, who was in the habit of preserving all his letters from Senators, especially those appealing for patronage, will bring his letter books to Washington when he re-enters on his Senatorial term, and will diversify his speeches, as occasion may require, with appropriate selections therefrom. Andy seems bent upon lively times.

—A report was prevalent in New York City Saturday that one of the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher trial will soon present a physician's certificate to the effect that the juror's lungs will no longer bear the atmosphere of the crowded court-room, and that death will certainly ensue upon further exposure. His forced withdrawal would, of course, prematurely end the present proceedings.

—A lady at Yankton, Dakota, after a brief illness, apparently died last week. She was prepared for burial and put into a coffin, but her limbs and muscles remained relaxed, and her friends at last took her from the coffin and placed her on a bed. Last Monday night a slight perspiration was noticed, but no other sign of life was visible, and at last accounts she still remained in a comatose state.

—The Johnson wing of the Lebanon Herald's subscribers having threatened to stop their paper, the editor of the Herald says: We are not afraid. The Herald is our property, bought with our money and paid for—and we run it according to our notion. There is no law, that we know of, compelling anybody to subscribe for it against his will; and, if you don't like the paper, why, kind sirs, don't read it—that's all.

—Such a den as is often found in novels but seldom in real life, was the baby farming establishment of Mary Reignolds in Hollister, Mass. She begged money from the benevolent for its support, charged a high price for taking the infants from those who wished to be rid of them, and then starved and maltreated the little sufferers in a diabolical manner. Four babies died under her cruelty, and a Coroner's jury has found a verdict against her.

—On Sunday forenoon Mrs. Snyder, a resident of East Liberty, Allegheny county, was walking along a siding when a train came along and she, thinking it was on the main track, kept on her course until it was almost upon her, when seeing her danger, she was in the act of stepping off when her foot caught between the rail and the tie. It was too late to check the train, and the wheels of the front car passed over it, almost severing it. It is thought the leg will have to be amputated.

—Orasmus Putnam of Indianopolis was about to die. He had property worth six or seven thousand dollars. Also, a wife and four adult sons and daughters. He said that he would make his will, and thereupon confusion arose. The wife and offspring first quarreled, and then fought, the noise of the conflict bringing in a policeman from the street. In the midst of the *melee* Mr. Putnam died without having made any will, and his wife and one son were taken to the police station for disorderly conduct.

—"One who has tried it" communicates the following item about curing sore throat: Let each one of your half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and 5 cents' worth of chloride of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly; then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap, and sure remedy.

—Washington presents some rather remarkable phases of social life. There is at this time in that city a grand-daughter of Thomas Jefferson, who, with her young son is pleading for an appointment for one or the other, as a means of support. The daughters of ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, and those of Chief Justice Taney, are doing copying as a means of livelihood, and there are the grandchildren of ex-Presidents, generals, and hundreds of other distinguished people, pleading for labor at even the smallest remuneration, so that they may be able to live.

—A special from Topeka, Kansas, says: Near Helena, Colorado, on the 8th inst., thirty Vigilants went to the house of one Gibbs, and on his refusing to deliver himself to them to be hung set fire to the house, in which were Gibbs, two woman, and several children. Gibbs leaped out through the flames with a revolver, and shot three of the party dead, and wounded a fourth, when the rest took to their heels and fled. Gibbs had recently been acquitted on a charge of murder, and the Vigilance Committe proposed to take a summary appeal from the decision which set him at liberty.

—The action of Hon. John Young Brown meets with general approval in Kentucky. The Lexington *Gazette* says of him: We venture to say there was not a Democrat in the House but envied him the honorable distinction; and not a Radical but respected him the more for having boldly denounced the great corruptionist. Mr. Brown may occupy many distinguished positions in the future, but he will never again see the occasion that will elevate him so with his constituents, with the people of Kentucky, and with the respectable people of the entire Union, as the one he occupied on Thursday.

—The Clinton *Democrat* relates the following: A painful result of the folly of a young man resulted in the loss of a young lady's arm on Tuesday. It appears that a young man in her company caught her by the hand and gave her left arm a twist. It seemed to sprain a muscle of her arm, and a small lump arose just above the wrist, causing her so much pain that it has been under medical treatment ever since. Recently the arm was opened, and it was discovered that the lump had developed into a cancer. On Tuesday the arm had to be amputated. The young lady is a tailoress, and dependent upon her industry, and by this painful result is deprived of her trade.

—The Hon. Charles A. Jones, Democrat, who was on Thursday elected United States Senator from Florida, to succeed Abijah Gilbert, Republican, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to this country when ten years old; in 1854 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has since resided. He is a self-made man, having educated himself; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and is confessedly one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1872 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by William J. Purman, present member of Congress, by 1,726 votes, Purman receiving 18,537, Jones 15,811. In 1874 he ran for the lower house of the State Legislature from Escambia county,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the many discoveries of modern science, few are more real blessings to mankind than the pectoral remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. After a trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, I am shown that it is a safe and surely and effectual control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are too numerous to be fully known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond doubt. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the afflicted may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, which are the forerunners of more serious diseases, it saves countless lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the sudden and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which, when neglected, become incurable, and too often fatal, if not promptly and properly treated. No one should be without it. As a safeguard to children exposed to the distressing diseases which prevail in our climate, and Croup of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, the tender lungs are rescued from premature grave, and saved to the love and affection centered in them. It acts speedily and surely against incipient disease, securing sound and health-restoring slumbers. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza or painful Bronchitis, when they know how promptly they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or pains is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it is known to exhibited, and capable of producing cures as wonderful and memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GILES' LINIMENT
IODIDE OF AMMONIA
Cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected in these classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the speedy and relief of pain. The sinews of myself and others were contracted from an old gun-shot wound in the hand, the fingers into the palm of the hand. I applied GILES' *Liniment Iodide of Ammonia*. It relieved me so that I can straighten my fingers and use my hands." B. MCDERMOTT, 40 W. 13 St., N. Y.
HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, 74 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by all Druggists. Depot 451 6th Ave., N. Y.

TEAS—The choicest in the world—Importers prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—trade constantly increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE
Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees, and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove within the city limits, on a lofty eminence commanding a view of the country, the city, the bay and harbor. The College Edifice, Library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, etc., in the course of instruction is thorough. Entire tuition $200 per annum.
N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD.—Bethesda Water—It has restored thousands from the jaws of the grave; given health and strength to the deemed beyond the reach of all medical aid, and turned the path of affliction to one of happiness in the blessings within its virtues. It will cure the deadly Bright's disease and Diabetes, and relieve all diseases of the Kidneys; it is the great Tonic, nervury organs to strength and power—in a word, it is a natural restorer of health, and has performed the most wonderful and miraculous cures of any known specific on the globe. Address for circulars, etc., Supt. EUGENE R. HENDRY, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

GREAT OFFER!
Ten Steel Reproductions of famous pictures (Original Engravings worth $15.
"A Woman in Armor," a thrilling story of American home life; price in book form, $1.25.
Ten short stories a rich variety of miscellaneous reading, and over 75 pages of rare pictures!
All the above included in the offer of HALL AND HOME two months on TRIAL. Sent by mail, postpaid for only fifty cents. The great illustrated weekly magazine. Price reduced to $2.50 per year. Single number six cents. At news stands or by mail. Great inducements to agents and clubs. Send for registered letter to BEADLE & ADAMS, Publishers, 98 William Street, New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Successful. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*thirty-seventh edition*), containing a list of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for many leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article which sells at sight. Profits immense. Particulars free. Address BUCKEYE M'F'G Co., Marion, O.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G Co., Buchanan, Mich.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - FEB. 19, 1875.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,

Is the only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. He has our lowest advertising rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—The ides of March approach.

—Tyrone will have a firemen's parade on the 22d inst.

—The snow hereabouts is two feet deep on the level.

—Rev. Father Cluver has left the diocese of Pittsburgh.

—Argument term of the Johnstown District Court convened Tuesday.

—A sleighing party on a grand scale from Johnstown to Ebensburg is contemplated.

—Petitions in opposition to the repeal of the Local Option law are in circulation here and hereabout.

—Rising Sun flour is no relation to big sunflower, but is reported to be just as happy. Who sells it?

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard*, for the first time in dear knows how many years, comes to us this week with a ditty.

—At the election in Huntingdon on Tuesday, the question of Water Works was submitted to a vote of the people and defeated.

—The Centre county court decides that no person is obliged to assist an officer in making an arrest unless the officer produces a warrant.

—"We'll stick by each other, how weather it blow!" was the remark frequently made use of by promenading couples during the stormy weather of Wednesday.

—John Kline, Jr., of Barr township, dug and loaded on a truck 1,800 bushels of coal in five days, last week, and didn't strain himself in the exertion either.

—Judge Mayer, of the Clinton district, presided over the sessions of the Blair county special court last week, and presided ably and to the satisfaction of all.

—Next Monday, the 22d instant, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, is a National holiday. Banks and other business houses will please take notice.

—Members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps who served in the field, are requested to send their addresses to Maj. Chill W. Hazzard, C. S. P. R. A., Monongahela City, Pa.

—A little child named Reed, residing in Johnstown, pulled a pot of boiling coffee on itself a day or two ago, and was so badly scalded that death ensued on the following day.

—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* gives a list of some twenty striking puddlers, with their wives and children, who are receiving aid from the Poor Authorities of Allegheny county.

—A State temperance convention, which will be represented by delegates from the various cold water organizations of this place, will be held in Harrisburg on the 22d instant.

—According to an exchange, no less than *nine* candidates are in the field for the Treasurership of Cambria county for the ensuing campaign. May the best man win, and that's us.

—Rev. Father Christy is again an inmate of Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, and so seriously ill that his death is almost a foregone conclusion. Hemorrhage of the lungs is the most imminent malady.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Roberts, accompanied by his sister Miss Ella Roberts, have gone on a Southern tour, their ultimate destination, we believe, being Florida. We wish them a pleasant trip and a safe return.

—The concert of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band at Carrolltown last Friday evening was remarkably well attended and gave entire satisfaction. The Band will repeat the entertainment at Wilmore at an early day.

—Early Wednesday morning, the locomotive hauling the Day Express train eastward bound ran down and killed a man named John Dimond, a former resident of Altoona, at a point near Carney Station, on the Pittsburgh division.

—What does it all mean? Tuesday's Altoona *Tribune* says: "It was decidedly amusing yesterday to witness that lawyer from Ebensburg, who wears the blonde whiskers, look for that stick in a Johnstown stable. It was election day."

—Mrs. Mabel McConnell, grandmother of Mr. William J. Headrick, of Taylor township, died last Saturday. She had reached the advanced age of 83 years, and was a woman loved and respected by all within the range of her acquaintanceship.

—Our old friend Mr. Francis Mulvehill, of this borough, who was confined to his bed by reason of physical ailment for about three months past, was able to get about again on last Wednesday, and pay a visit to the FREEMAN office. Long life to him!

—The weather is reported to have been so cold at Wilmore last Monday that whiskey in the bar bottles froze solid as a fifty-six pound weight with a mortgage on it. And the singularity of the affair is that the thermometer indicated only 10° above zero.

—Somebody had the temerity to say something about Mayor Gilland through the medium of a newspaper. The Mayor, through the same medium, retorts in this happy strain: "I brand his whole story as a direct and groundless lie." After which—give us a rest.

—The practice of sending unseemly caricatures through the mails and denominating them valentines was, we are glad to be able to say, not much observed this season. When it ceases altogether, men and women of sense will call for a day of popular thanksgiving and praise.

—The favor of our figuring friend at Frogtown—no Slabtown—must go over till next week. His communication requires our personal supervision, which it cannot receive so long as a little engagement with one or two of the ills that flesh is heir to demands our undivided attention.

—For Inspector of Elections, Thos. Hooper, Democrat, and Edward Owens, Republican, each received 8 votes at the late election for local offices in Cambria township. Common decency suggests that the office be accorded to Mr. Hoover by our opponents in this strong Republican district.

—Jacob Sigler, convicted in the Westmoreland county court of assaulting Porter H. Miller, a Johnstown sewing machine agent, received his sentence on Saturday last. He was ordered to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the cost of suit, and to undergo a probation of six months in the Allegheny work-house.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* tells of a party of married folks who went to Scalp Level on Monday night, and were mighty glad to get back to their warm beds at home at an early hour next morning. Good enough, so far as it goes; but the *Tribune* might as well have told us who it was that warmed the beds for them in their absence.

—The Johnstown *Voice* says that an extraordinary instance of longevity is George Hildebrand, Sr., who lives a mile north of East Conemaugh. He was eighty-eight on the 12th day of October last, and is still hale and hearty, and travels about the premises quite comfortably. He was married twice, and is the father of twelve children by his first wife and three by his last.

—Competent authority hath it that it will require the services of one hundred men one day counting fifteen hours to the day, to remove the snow from Bradley's cut, on the line of the E. & C. R. R. The cut is thirty feet deep and about two hundred feet long, and the snow is even with the surface and packed down as tight and fast as ice in the Cresson House Company's ice-house.

—"Horace Greeley as a Hero," is the title of a lecture now being delivered throughout the country. It is said to be good in its way—as good as the general run of lectures. This gives rise to a suggestion. How would "E. J. Mills as a Benefactor" do for the title of a lecture—E. J. Mills, the cheapest merchant in Ebensburg? For further particulars, inquire at his mercantile establishment, two doors west of the Diamond.

—In Chest Springs, on Tuesday, three estimable young ladies each received a vote apiece for the office of School Director.—Women are eligible to this office in this State, and the time is not far distant, we trust, when a majority of the School boards will be controlled by representatives of the fair sex.

—To revive a dying fire on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Andrew Clouse, of Stumptown, Blair county, picked up a coal oil can, and while in the act of pouring the fluid on the coals in the stove, the oil in the can ignited and an explosion occurred, accompanied by a report something after the style of that of a cannon. Mrs. C.'s clothing caught fire and she received such injuries that she shortly afterward died.

—Osceola has a lively female who perambulates the streets of that borough in male attire. She is good-looking, a good talker, and the manner in which her newly assumed toggery fits her is a wonder to those who behold her. This idea suggests the belief that she must have bought her male attire at Jas. J. Murphy's, 199 Clinton street, Johnstown, who sells the nicest and neatest ready-made clothing to be found in Western Pennsylvania.

—John A. Christy, an Oil City merchant, and formerly of Cambria county, a few days ago filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, in the United States Court, Pittsburg. His liabilities foot up $18,000, while his only assets are a watch and chain valued at $100, and a breastpin valued at $100, which he claims, though, are exempt under the law. Dan Rice, Bill Keenan's favorite candidate for the Presidency, sees Mr. Christy and goes $182,000 better on liabilities and $125 worse on assets.

—Owing to the extremely cold weather, passenger travel on the P. R. R. and branches is extremely dull. This is peculiarly the case on the Ebensburg branch, which was snowed up Thursday week, and from present indications will continue in that interesting condition for a considerable length of time to come. Passengers to and from Cresson are conveyed in sleighs, and freight and express matter in sleds. Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow! but too much of a good thing is too much, you know!

—Capt. Theodore Burchfield has been unanimously re-elected Captain of the Altoona Latta Guard. The Captain, it will be remembered, was relieved from command for loaning the arms of his company to the P. R. R. Co. during the late Powers' Run unpleasantness. We are glad to hear it, for he is not only one who is well versed in military tactics, but a gentleman withal, and in addition, his command should not in the first place have been broken.

—An Altoona woman the other morning ground some coffee for her frugal meal. She had forgotten that she had made the coffee-mill a receptacle for her surplus scrip, and after-observation discovered the fact that ten dollars and seventy-five cents had been reduced to minute particles along with the coffee. She wasn't mad. Oh, no! Merely remarking, "There go the fixings for my new bonnet!" she drank the Mocha and then went out and smashed the coffee-mill.

—The *Sunday Dawn* says it, and we endorse every word of it: "Senator John A. Lemon's home papers cordially endorse his stay law. John's head is level on all subjects and he has as much influence on the floor of the Senate as any man in it, principally, because he is modest, the antipode of Harry White; unobtrusive, honest and sincere. We have known John for twenty-five years, and have always found him the same agreeable, big-hearted, clear-headed gentleman he was born and raised."

—According to law, the returns of the late election must be filed with the Clerk of the Courts within three days after the election, and our streets were consequently yesterday and the day before enlivened by the presence of an unusual number of visitors. One return judge hailing from the country, was so unfortunate as to lose his "papers" before arriving at this point, but whose fault, if not the tailor's, was it that there was a hole in his pocket? He would have our sympathies were it not that he did not appear to take it hard about the little mishap that had befallen him.

—A gentleman residing in Jackson township informs a contemporary that though he is a first-class shoemaker, yet two hundred pairs of boots and shoes made by him inside the past six months have been absolutely worn out. He attributes the cause of this destruction of sole-leather, not to bad workmanship on his part, but to the fact that Jackson township is not far removed from Johnstown, and that Johnstown is the place where S. J. Hess & Bro. sell cheap ready-made clothing, and that it is about as easy riding to Johnstown as walking. 241 and 243 Main street.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: "In conversation with a number of merchants of the city we learn that they are favorable to an early closing of the stores of the city. Let the matter be agitated." The merchants of Ebensburg several weeks ago determined and are now vigorously carrying into execution the plan of early closing of stores. The firm of Myers & Lloyd, High street, are among those who have adopted this innovation, but owing to the fact that their goods are marked down to panic prices, no diminution of their sales is perceptible. They sell cheaper than the cheapest.

—A Barr township correspondent writes: "I notice in one of your late issues that F. H. Barker, of Ebensburg, made a three-eighths string with a rifle, off-hand, at a distance of thirty-five yards. Barr township can see this and go one better. J. J. Kirsch recently dropped the paper ten times in succession at forty yards, off-hand, and also made a three-eighths shot at one hundred yards." Mr. Barker and Mr. Kirsch ought both to make application for membership in the American rifle-team, and go with that organization to Ireland next summer and show the folks over there how to shoot.

—Hon. G. W. Easly, Democrat, was on Tuesday elected Burgess of Johnstown by 80 majority over Irvin Rutledge, Esq., Republican. Johnstown is usually Republican by 300 majority. It is evidently an indication of the incoming of the Democratic tidal wave, and comment were superfluous. In this connection the Johnstown *Tribune* says: "Judge Easly, who succeeds (Col. Bowman) to the position, is in every way competent, is thoroughly posted in its duties, having served for three years previous, from 1856 to 1859, and will make a careful, painstaking, and honest official, or he will go back on his past record." And the Johnstown *Voice* says: "A Democrat has been elected. A Republican Burgess must give up his seat to a man pure in every respect—one whom our citizens can point to with pride. Now we are assured that the duties of the office will be faithfully fulfilled, and by a Democrat."

THE ELECTION.—The election for municipal officers was held last Tuesday, and, though the day was an extremely cold one, the poll was large for a Spring election. About 250 votes were cast. The principal fight was for Burgess, to which office George Huntley, Republican, was elected by 22 majority over Wm. H. Sechler, Democrat. When it is remembered that the borough is naturally Republican by 60 votes, it will be seen that this result is not at all worth crowing over. The election of John L. Stough as a School Director and James B. Zahm as Auditor, is a clear Democratic gain, as is the election of E. J. Humphreys as Councilman in the West Ward a Republican gain. Though politics did not entirely control the issues of the election, it will thus be seen that the Democrats have not only held their own in the contest, but have come out "one better." We subjoin the general result, premising that in the East Ward no Democratic ticket was run, excepting a candidate for Inspector of Elections:

BOROUGH AT LARGE.

Burgess—George Huntley, R.
School Directers—Wm. M. Jones, R., John L. Stough, D.
Auditor—James B. Zahm, D.

EAST WARD.

Justice of the Peace—E. J. Waters, R.
Constable—Charles J. Owens, R.
Councilman—John J. Evans, R.
Assessor—R. R. Tibbott, R.
Judge of Election—R. Jones, Jr., R.
Inspector—Wm. Leighty, R., Joseph A. Skelly, D.

WEST WARD.

Constable—George Gurley, D.
Councilman—E. J. Humphreys, R.
Assessor—J. D. Parrish, R.
Judge of Election—John Fenlon, D.
Inspectors—Thomas Fagan, D., John Gittings, R.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN—*By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary Buffalo, N. Y.*—Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendancy to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefitted in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged, and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die, and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while peaiodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

KIDNEY AND URINARY ORGANS.—When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different depurating organs, and eliminating superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions, we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of the Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in avoiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino-Pathology, and so promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are really astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions deter you from making application for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

For the benefit of those living at a distance, laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address, Drs. OLDSHUE, No. 132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Dauntless Fire Company, held Feb. 8th, the following resolutions of respect were passed:

Whereas, Brother Peter Linton, a worthy member of our Company, has been removed from us by Death.

Therefore, we, your Committee, on behalf of the Dauntless Fire Company, offer the following in respect to his memory:

Resolved, 1. That we bow in humble submission, and recognize this bereavement as coming from the hand of our Heavenly Father.

2. That in the death of our Brother, the Company loses one of its best and most faithful members.

3. That we tender to the bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathies, commending them the care of Him who doeth all things well.

4. That these resolutions be published, and that a copy of them be presented to the family of the deceased.

T. W. DICK,
G. H. ROBERTS,
E. J. HUMPHREYS. } Com.

—Just as we go to press we receive the following: "Our old friend, Hon. R. H. McCormick, was burnt out of house and home on Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock. Family all safe, but lost everything. All his books, accounts, notes, and a valuable collection of old manuscript lost. The fire originated from a stovepipe passing through a partition of bed room. Loss, $1,500 to $2,000. No insurance.—P. K." Hon. R. H. McCormick is a resident of Cherrytree, and represented Indiana county in the Legislature one term. He has our profound sympathies in his loss.

CUT THIS OUT—*It May Save Your Life.*—There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Jermany, and its wondrous cure astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggists, Lemon & Murray, Ebensburg, Pa., or Wolseiagle & Co., Wilmore, Pa., and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

If you want LAND Read the R. & M. Advertisement in another column.

Communications.

LIBERTY vs. PATRONUS.

MR. EDITOR—I find in the Hollidaysburg *Standard* of the 10th inst. a rejoinder by Patronus to my criticism on his Compulsory Education article. Judging from the ill-temper he exhibits in the beginning of his communication, it is manifest that he sorely winced under the pungency of my remarks. The manifestly irate disposition under which he indited his last article shows him to be extremely sensitive, with sufficient egotism to think that whatever he should write should be far beyond criticism. Now, my friend, Patronus, perhaps you are not the great man you imagine yourself to be. I feel confident there are but few who see you in the same light that you see yourself; and permit me to tell you that your friend, *Liberty*, is one of them. You not only exhibit bad temper in the very outset of your last article, but you show what I characterize as very bad taste. I shall not quote your words—they are both silly and vulgar. I treated yourself and communication with considerable courtesy—all your master-points were taken up and animadverted on. I am not conscious of having passed any over. I also stated that you were a pretty close reasoner, and then if I demolished your reasons it was not so much your fault as that of the difficult task that you had undertaken. **Was this "making a man of straw, and then adroitly demolishing it?"** And, to be candid about the matter, it was not necessary for me to "make a man of straw"—I found him in "Patronus Redivivus." See, I now give your full title. I intend to be a most generous antagonist of yours—justice, full and fair, you will grant my minds. Patronus gives a pretty liberal interpretation of compulsory education. It is a pity he did not do so in his first article, and then his views would not have been so severely criticised. There was something remarked by him about wholesome parochial provision, but it was merely incidental, and with the obious aim of throwing the opponents of compulsory education off their guard. The same liberal ideas thrown out in the explanation of his "judicious provisions" Patronus had none, were foreign to his scope in his previous article. He had not seen that he was in perfect union with the tyrant of Europe in his "compulsory" scheme, and when brought to his senses he recoils, and then he gives us his definition of "judicious provisions," which I here give, for I wish to do him justice. Patronus writes, "I would not, however, consider that a judicious provision which would declare that every child must be educated in the common schools of the State—(that, I am inclined to think, was one of your views with regard to a certain class) which would prevent a parent from educating just when and where he saw fit—which would bind him to educate just so much; no more, no less—which would compel him to observe a religion or ignore religion altogether. No, sir, that is not what I contend for."

I give Patronus credit for this enunciation of pretty liberal ideas, but I cannot close my eyes to the fact that I forced him to it—that is at least my conviction. I see he abhors despotism, and seems to dread the crack of the whip. It will not do, my dear friend, for our liberty-loving Americans to tell them *you will compel them*; and the word "compulsion" is an unlucky word for you and the patrons of "compulsory education." It will be the death knell of the pet scheme. How liberal Mr. Patronus is. He would allow all children to be educated when, or where, or how the parents saw fit. But does our new Constitution, of which I suppose you were one of the framers favor your views in such species of liberality? Surely the section "forbidding for ever" the giving of any portion of the school fund to sectarian purposes, (we know full well who are meant here as sectarians,) I ask, does that judicious provision harmonize with your liberal ideas of general education? That, sir, is very generous of the State as promotive of universal education. In its extreme magnanimity it says to those who refuse the boon of education which it offers, you may take it or not, I'll tax you for it, and then you are at liberty to tax yourselves for your own choice of education. And this is precisely the extent of your own liberality, my dear friend Patronus. Again Patronus says, "I maintain that since the State has magnanimously made provision for the education of the children, and now taxes taxpayers generously and cheerfully (?) contribute, that those for whose benefit all this has been devised as done, *should at least take the benefit of it.* The words I have italicised do not fully come up to the "compulsory" standard. Did the writer put in after the words "at least," *he thought and not be compelled*, he would very nearly express the American idea of true independence. This toning down of an expression is another proof of the salutary effect produced on the mind of my opponent by my gentle criticism.

Patronus makes a very startling declaration when he asserts that not one-half of the children of school age in the State go to the public schools, and by following to its legitimate result his statement, the parents of those children would be the recipients of feeding and bind to the welfare of their offspring." If this be not the conclusion deducible from his reasoning, I know not what other can be drawn from it. To illustrate this a little more let me recur to our previous articles. Patronus made a supposition that "if a parent, were so brutal." (I quote from memory, not having a copy of the *Standard* at hand,) "as to blacken the body of his child by barbarously whipping it, the State would have a right to interfere; and for the same reason when a parent by his culpable neglect inflicts a greater injury on the soul or mind of his child, that the State should take the matter in hand." Now, if the parallel hold good more than one-half of the parents of the State must be acting more brutally and barbarously towards their children than the brute in human form who blackens the body of his child by whipping it. This, to say the least, is not very complimentary to parents, and no wonder that the gentleman who entertains it should, in the abundance of his philosophy, go for compulsory education. Of course free education and moral suasion could never reclaim the aforesaid barbarians. This statement of my friend has another side to it. It is rather a damaging argument against the public school system. Here we have one-half the parent's at least, emphatically declaring against the public schools by refusing to patronize them, although they are taxed for their support. But Patronus says that they pay "cheerfully." I doubt it. People do not cheerfully throw money away for nothing, nor do they very *willingly* pay for the benefit of others. Hence I conclude that Patronus reveals a hard state of feeling toward the public schools, and inferentially he proves himself *their enemy*. I shall probe the matter a little deeper. The public school system has been for more than a generation before the people of our State—a long enough period one should suppose to judge of its merits and what is the result after such a probation? The system finds it necessary to use force or compulsion to make the masses enjoy its fruits! To hear Patronus dilate on the beauties and advantages of public schools, would no doubt be a rich treat. Every one of the common received in them would form not only the safeguard of the Commonwealth, but would moreover prevent crime, poverty and all kindred evils, and doubtless be productive of untold blessings, and notwithstanding all those blessings and many more which I could enumerate, the great mass no doubt have entered a very significant and solemn protest against the public schools, by their refusal to patronize them—Patronus himself being judge. Are so many people blind to their own and their children's vital interests? Are the people of our State so stolidly indifferent to the welfare of the rising generation? And, that, after having such a length of time of witnessing for so many years the operation of the public system? I do not, I cannot believe that the parents in our State belong to such a common herd. No, no, they have watched the workings of those schools for which they were heavily taxed, and finding them deficient in imparting the education they were designed for, their children gave them the cold shoulder, and the result, as is stated by Patronus, viz., more than half the children keeping clear of them. The verdict of the people should cause my friend to pause and ask himself: is it wise or right to force on the people a system of education for which they have shown such antipathy? This will be developed more fully at some other time, it is now thrown out as a hint to my good friend. I do not suppose there could be a more damaging proof brought to bear against the acceptability of the public school system than that quoted by Patronus, as furnished by the Superintendent of Common Schools, viz., that more than one-half of the children of the State do not go to these schools. Nor does the other statement made and quoted by the same authority, of the last year's expenditure on the common schools of nine and a half millions of dollars, enhance them in the estimation of the people. What will be the expenditure should the compulsory law be passed?—over twenty millions—then add to this amount what will be required to erect and furnish suitable buildings. That sum, and bear in mind I make the lowest calculation, is a considerable amount to handle, and to have the distribution of. The control of such a sum would procure for those who handle it some influence, and for those who receive it, it would furnish *some* little inducement to uphold the system through which it comes. And, now sir, if you will examine the character of the "compulsory" advocates, I do verily believe you will find amongst them a large portion of the class described. Look at our School Institutes, for instance "the recent one" in Hollidaysburg whose views Patronus more than endorses. Had the members of that body any interest in the matter? What other citizens took part in their proceedings or approved of their scheme? I venture to say, not one who was not in some manner connected with the system as either teachers, directors, or perhaps some minister who wished to be heard and to gain some popularity. And this observation app ies in general to the active friends of the common school, and particularly to the advocates of compulsory education. To sum the matter up in one expression, though not very elegant nor inelegant sentence, "All have an axe to grind." The people, at least that great bulk of them whose conduct is characterized in pretty unmistakeable terms by Patronus as more barbarous than the man who blackens with stripes the body of his child, I say they take no interest in the common schools. Patronus dare not make specific the charge of cruelty and barbarity to any one of those who send not their children to those schools. It would not be safe for him to do so. And, I ask, is it the less heinous because of its general character?—that is, it extends to thousands. This, it seems to me, should make it more aggravating. Granted that his purpose was good, surely he should have paused before making such a sweeping charge of condemnation. The assertion is utterly false. False assertions and improbable suppositions are the staple of Patronus' communications. In the following sentence my good friend grows eloquent, perhaps at the loss of some grains of truth, however: "And shall intelligent men, large-hearted, liberal-minded men, men of progress, of advanced ideas, etc., etc., cry out, 'Imperial despotism,' when it sought to educate children by a civilized State rather than by *the wicked of the world and the devil.*" Here again we have half the children of the Commonwealth, those who are to be *compelled*, educated by the "wicked world and the devil." These startling consequences logically deduced from his expressions will, I opine, make Patronus a little more watchful of his pen. He will find that charge in my last article. You assigned poverty, crime, and I know not what to the want of learning. I showed that your charge was unfounded. Your allusion to the proportion of crime and to ignorance in certain sections of the United States will be attended to when you tell us those awful places. Then we shall see whether the want of education is the cause of the crimes? Might not the want of moral religious training have something to do with crime. But enough of this for the present.

Your allusion to a certain class who are now busy with the tongue and pen in assailing our common school system, is not to the purpose unless it be that you wish to drum a little sympathy from prejudice. Patronus should bear in mind that the discussion is not so much about the common schools as such, but about "compulsory education,"—and to this are opposed not only those at whom he aims his harmless blows, but even persons who are the fast friends of the present system in its essential features. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, no mean authority, is not favorable to "compulsory education." **Neither is the Altoona *Tribune*, and its views** are pretty sound on public topics. Neither is one of the Tyrone papers for it. I might enumerate many others, but Patronus, no doubt, has seen many of them himself. To the above let me add a correspondence to the Altoona *Tribune* from Williamsburg. I regret I have not the *Tribune* at hand that I might extract from the splendid article referred to. The writer, who is a scholar, a man of thought and observation, gave the "compulsory" business some severe hits, and not the less severe and caustic because done in a humorous manner. He gave as an illustration of the futility of the attempt to force education, the bringing of a horse to his feed and trying to *compel* him to eat when he did not want to do so. He moreover made a suggestion that the friends of the county schools would do well to adopt, viz., to build comfortable school houses, well ventilated, and make them attractive, and then let the people act for themselves—no compulsion. That view has a good deal of common sense about it. Now, Patronus you must acknowledge that I have not shirked one single statement of yours in the length of this article. In my next you will not find me so diffuse, but perhaps a little more tart. Patronus' request to the editor of the FREEMAN to allow him his columns for a few short articles, I do not understand. Does the *Standard* refuse to publish any more from its pen? I feel that my long articles trespass rather much on the editor's space if not patience. Patronus perhaps wishes to enlighten the benighted mountain folks on "compulsory education." He mistakes the independence of the "frosty sons o' thunder." They hate compulsion and despise its advocates. If my friend Patronus be anxious to show off at my expense he is at liberty to have my letters inserted in full in the *Standard* alongside his "compulsory education" platitudes.

LIBERTY.

Letter from Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—It has long since been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the "Lecture Clubs" are not a humbug, old fogies in general and some newspaper editors in particular to the contrary notwithstanding, but rather tend to the edification of the citizens of any town or city that is blessed with their presence. It being my good fortune to reside in a city that enjoys this privilege, and the lecture course this season having been a very excellent one, I have thought it might not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to refer to the efforts of some of the notable personages who have been with us.

First, then, came the celebrated author and traveler, Bayard Taylor, whose works are to be found in every well filled library. Next in order, we had Charles Bradlaugh, the great English orator, and editor of an English journal called the *National Reformer*. Mr. Bradlaugh has been sojourning in this country for the past year or two, and has gradually taken to lecturing for the purpose of replenishing his exchequer. Third and last, but by no means least, on the list thus far, came ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, of whose lecture it is my intention to tell us those awful places. Then we shall see whether the want of education is the cause of the crimes? Might not the want of moral religious training have something to do with crime. But enough of this for the present.

Your allusion to a certain class who are now busy with the tongue and pen in assailing our common school system, is not to the purpose unless it be that you wish to drum a little sympathy from prejudice. Patronus should bear in mind that the discussion is not so much about the common schools as such, but about "compulsory education,"—and to this are opposed not only those at whom he aims his harmless blows, but even persons who are the fast friends of the present system in its essential features. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, no mean authority, is not favorable to "compulsory education." **Neither is the Altoona *Tribune*, and its views** are pretty sound on public topics. Neither is one of the Tyrone papers for it. I might enumerate many others, but Patronus, no doubt, has seen many of them himself. To the above let me add a correspondence to the Altoona *Tribune* from Williamsburg. I regret I have not the *Tribune* at hand that I might extract from the splendid article referred to. The writer, who is a scholar, a man of thought and observation, gave the "compulsory" business some severe hits, and not the less severe and caustic because done in a humorous manner. He gave as an illustration of the futility of the attempt to force education, the bringing of a horse to his feed and trying to *compel* him to eat when he did not want to do so. He moreover made a suggestion that the friends of the county schools would do well to adopt, viz., to build comfortable school houses, well ventilated, and make them attractive, and then let the people act for themselves—no compulsion. That view has a good deal of common sense about it. Now, Patronus you must acknowledge that I have not shirked one single statement of yours in the length of this article. In my next you will not find me so diffuse, but perhaps a little more tart. Patronus' request to the editor of the FREEMAN to allow him his columns for a few short articles, I do not understand. Does the *Standard* refuse to publish any more from its pen? I feel that my long articles trespass rather much on the editor's space if not patience. Patronus perhaps wishes to enlighten the benighted mountain folks on "compulsory education." He mistakes the independence of the "frosty sons o' thunder." They hate compulsion and despise its advocates. If my friend Patronus be anxious to show off at my expense he is at liberty to have my letters inserted in full in the *Standard* alongside his "compulsory education" platitudes.

LIBERTY.

OBITUARY.

McCLOSKEY—Died, in Munster township, on Monday the 15th of Feb., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Ferran, Mrs. HATTIE McCLOSKEY, aged about — years.

MYERS—Died, on Saturday last, at his residence, in Loretto, Mr. JOHN B. MYERS, aged 83 years.

Mr. Myers was one of the very oldest residents in the northern portion of the county, having settled in the neighborhood of Loretto more than half a century ago. He was quiet and unassuming in his manners, strictly honest in all his business transactions, and highly respected by all who knew him.

HUNTER—Died, at Gallitzin, on Sunday morning, Feb. 14th, Mrs. HUNTER, relict of Anthony Hunter.

She was a very aged and respected lady. For many years the Gallitzin congregation was an adjunct of the Summit, and was attended by the Priests or his assistants from that place. During all those years, the house of this lady was made the home of such Priest during her stay on the Hill. Many a fervent prayer will be offered to God for her by Priests and Bishop who have so often shared her kind and generous hospitality. Her last days were made happy by affectionate sons and daughters and a grand-daughter, who is now doubly orphaned by the death of her grandmother. May the family of this truly Christian woman be consoled in their affliction by the assurance that their loss is her gain and may their death be like hers, is the earnest prayer of M.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Florence Willebrand, of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, by deed of voluntary assignment has assigned all the estate, real and personal, of the said Florence Willebrand, to H. Kinkead, of Ebensburg, in said county, in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Florence Willebrand. All persons, therefore, indebted to the said Florence Willebrand will make payment to the said Assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

H. KINKEAD, Assignee.

Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1875.-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Robert Campbell, in the case of Lloyd & Co. vs. R. Campbell and William Noel, No. 24, Dec. Term, 1874, *Fi. Fa.*, notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, March 5th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1875.-3t.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Awls, Bridles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and, Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stoves, Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks

FIRE PROOF COTTAGES.

The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago advertised last autumn for specifications for cheap brick fire-proof cottages, such as it would be within the means of any mechanic to build who owned a lot. The bank lends a large part of its funds to mechanics with which to build homes, and hence the enterprise was, so to speak, in its line of business. In response to the advertisment, twenty-eight specifications have been received, on which a committee composed of Louis Wahl, N. S. Bouton, Mr. Grannis, Mr. Drew, and Sanitary Superintendent Dr. B. C. Miller is now passing judgment, and will award the prize of $1,000.

The bank, according to agreement, owns all the plans and specifications, and will soon issue them with drawings in pamphlet form. The first cottage erected under any plan will be submitted to fire test—that is to say, rough floors will be laid, windows and doors put in, and a conflagration started, and after all the combustible material has been consumed, it is specified that the walls and ceiling must be intact, so that the finishing can be proceeded with, without repairs, excepting to such parts as were intended should be consumed.

The officers of the bank and the committee to determine the prize are highly pleased with the results submitted to them by the architectural fraternity. Plans and specifications have been received from all parts of the country, and some wonderfully low figures are reached; a number of them proposing to put up fire-proof brick cottages for less than $1,000.

Here are some specimens. A cottage to cost $978 is 21x30 feet, and contains five rooms, a hall, a closet, and a pantry. The foundations are laid in clay, on plank, the walls are to be twelve-inch hollow, the partitions are to be of brick, the ceiling is to be plastered and then cemented for fire-proof purposes, with a cornice of brick. Door-sills and window trimmings are to be artificial stone. In front is to be a wire fence, and an asphalt walk will pass from the front along the side and at the rear to a brick out-house and coal-house.

One to cost $1,400, is a two story brick with basement, containing two large rooms on the first floor and three bedrooms above. The ceilings are to be of corrugated iron. This building is entirely fire-proof. Without basement it will cost $1,300.

Another, to cost $1,500, is a handsome one story and a half cottage, for all practical purposes as good as two stories. The roof is to be of slate. On the first floor are a parlor, a kitchen, a scullery, and a bath-room and coal-bin. On the second floor are three bedrooms and a chamber.

There are plans for $2,000 and $2,500 houses, all fire-proof and equally cheap for their size; and also plans for stores with dwellings above, and plans for rooms on the combination principle.

THE FIRST BLOOD OF THE REVOLUTION.—As this is the centennial year of the commencement of the revolution, everything pertaining to incidents of the year 1775 will no doubt be published in due time, and we will set the ball rolling by telling our readers where and by what occasion the first blood was shed.

It is generally believed that on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, the first blood was shed; but Westminister, Vt., files a prior claim in favor of one Wm. French, who, it is asserted, was killed on the night of March 13, 1775, at the king's court house, in what is now Westminister. At that time Vermont was a part of New York, and the King's court officers together with a body of troops were sent on to Westminister to hold the usual session of the court. The people, however, were exasperated, and assembled in the court house to resist. A little before midnight the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the church yard and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:

"In memory of William French. Who Was Shot at Westminster March ye 12th 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3rd at the Court house at 11 o'clock at Night in the 22 year of his age.

"Here William French his body lies,
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries.
King George the third his Fury crew
that with a bawl his Boys Shot Threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good
he Lost his Life his Dearest blood."

THE FINGERS.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "The ring finger, though the weakest in the hand, possesses its peculiar honor and dignity, as ladies will allow. Indeed, it has been held to be typical of their sex. An old writer describes the human hand as representing the life of the universe. The thumb stands for the Deity, without which the hand is powerless. The fore-finger is likened to the angelic creation, the middle finger to the man, the ring finger to the woman, and the little finger to the animal kingdom. These similes, if not very felicitous, are sufficiently quaint. In many other ways the hand has been supposed to be emblematic. The symbolism has penetrated to the nursery. A nurse will make a child put its two palms together, knitting them by closing the two middle fingers. In this position the child is told to seperate the two thumbs, which it does with ease, and thereupon is told that "brother and sister may part." It is next asked to seperate the fore-fingers, which also it easily does, and is informed that "father and son may part." Then it is required to seperate the two little fingers, and upon doing this, it is told that "mother and daughter may part." It is now told to try and seperate the two ring-fingers. This, as the middle fingers are locked together, it cannot possibly do, and is thereupon told that "wife and husband cannot part."

AND now they tell of a photographic apparatus by which a plate, kept permanently sensitive, can be put in a locket on the watch chain, and with which the holder can secure the portrait in miniature of any one he or she may desire, and that too without the knowledge of the person interested.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GOODS MARKED DOWN

TO MEET THE

GREAT REDUCTION IN WAGES.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MERINOS,

ALL COLORS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

IN TEN COLORS, AT THE LOW PRICE OF

Twenty-Five Cents a Yard,

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS, AT THE POPULAR STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Nos. 113 and 115 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BRASS INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us. Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, **No. 12 Sixth Street,** (Late St. Clair.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[1-29-1y.]

THE BEST Prairie Lands

—IN—

IOWA AND NEBRASKA

FOR SALE BY THE

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. CO.

On Ten Years' Credit and 6 per cent. Interest.

One Million Acres in Iowa & Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine farming and Stock Raising. The Soil is rich and easily cultivated; Climate warm; Seasons long; Taxes low, and Education Free. No Payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then only ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

Land Exploring Tickets

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail Road, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

Half Fare to families of purchasers, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

Twenty per cent. premium for cultivation.

Large Discounts for Cash within one, two and three years.

Products will pay for Land and Improvements long before the Principal becomes due.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address, JOHN W. BROOKS, LAND COMMISSIONER, Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands, or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

[12-25-3m.]

A SAFE LIGHT

IT CANNOT BE EXPLODED.

ELAINE

THE FAMILY

SAFEGUARD OIL.

Warden & Oxnard,

[3-12.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [6t.]

Eagle PLANING MILL.

M. SIMON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters

SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS.

LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.

Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.

CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,

[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [3m.]

EPILEPSY or FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mails. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 2, Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

325 Liberty Street,

[1-15.-2m.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

Parke's Marble Works,

133 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, AND TELE[illegible] manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and [illegible] guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.20.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls may be made at the residence of Mrs. Bahn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [40-14.tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27,'74.]

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, from the 22d day of January, 1874, to the 21st day of January, 1875:

A. D. CRISTE, Treasurer. Dr.

To amount in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 6,057 37
To amount of Duplicate for 1874	47,022 38
" " Registry for 1874	741 55
" " received from Collectors for 1872 and previous years	1,804 41
To am't rec'd from Constables for 1873	983 85
" " " " 1874 on Duplicates	5,967 79
To am't rec'd from Treasurer's sale of Unseated Lands for 1872 and 1873	11,012 99
To am't rec'd from Treasurer's sale of Seated Lands for 1871 and 1872	2,215 54
To am't rec'd from Treasurer's sale of Seated Lands for 1873	160 35
To am't rec'd on Redemption of Lands from John Cox, Esq., for Thomas Patterson	75 91
To am't rec'd from John S. Rhey, in Cambria County vs. John V. Shaffer	38 77
To am't rec'd from William Stover for Taxes exonerated	72
To am't rec'd from Wm. H. Sechler, Cambria County vs. John Kinney	33 56
To am't rec'd from Wm. H. Sechler, Com'th vs. W. Shry and J. Shry	200 00
To amount of Re-sale rec'd from John Cox, Esq	359 13
To am't rec'd from Herman Baumer, Sheriff, fines, costs and stenographer	144 50
To am't rec'd from Herman Baumer, Sheriff, fees and stenographer (civil cases)	50 00
To am't rec'd from J. K. Hite, Proth'y, costs, fines and stenographer	22 00
To am't rec'd from J. E. Scanlan, Esq., Commonwealth vs. Samuel Flick	13 77
To am't rec'd from HERMAN Fagan for rent of Court House	3 00
To am't rec'd from Samuel Masters, costs in criminal prosecutions	28 91
To am't rec'd from J. E. Scanlan, Esq., Cambria County vs. O'Friel	31 00
To am't rec'd from Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., Com'th vs. A. J. Christy	50 00
To am't rec'd from J. E. Scanlan, Esq., for rent of old jail	100 00
To am't rec'd from Anthony Anna, Cambria County vs. A. Anna	45 50
To am't rec'd from H. Baumer for costs and fines in District Court	362 70
To am't rec'd from H. Baumer for fines, jury fees and stenographer	166 50
To am't rec'd from J. K. Hite for costs and stenographer	5 50
To am't rec'd from I. Lilly for items sold at Poor House	346 35
	$78,449 99

Cr.		
By amount paid Assessors		$ 1,067 12
" " " County Auditors		170 00
" " " State Auditors		48 00
" " " Agricultural Society		100 00
" " " for Bridges and Bridge Views		3,634 50
By amount paid for boarding prisoners		2,043 90
" " " County Commissioners		1,[illegible]
" " " Commissioners' Clerk		600 00
" " " Counsel		200 00
" " " Court Crier		99 75
" " " for Court House		273 00
" " " Constables		811 32
" " " Criminal Prosecutions		1,024 47
" " " County Institute		50 00
" " " Costs in the case of Cambria Co. vs. Commissioners et. al.		13 84
By amount paid District Attorney		97 42
" " " for Elections		1,926 32
" " " Fuel		496 94
" " " Fox & Wildcat Scalps		399 77
" " " Freight		51 15
" " " Insurance		75 50
" " " Inquisitions		28 27
" " " Jurors, Grand		619 62
" " " Traverse		3,455 93
" " " Talesmen		3 50
" " " Jury Commissioners		113 00
" " " Court and Jailor		2,231 61
" " " Janitor		199 00
" " " for Military purposes (old orders)		6 03
By amount paid for Miscellaneous purposes		153 01
By amount paid Prothonotary		525 67
" " " Poor Directors		515 33
" " " for Probates		61 50
" " " for Printing		658 75
" " " for Postage		8 85
" " " Reform School		225 55
" " " for Records for Offices		80 00
" " " for Refunding		213 25
" " " for Registry		514 50
" " " Road Views		141 10
" " " School Treasurers		1,253 86
" " " Supervisors		1,170 64
" " " for Stationery		49 51
" " " Stenographer		382 75
" " " State Tax		2,357 50
" " " State tax on Co. Bonds		77 70
" " " Tipstave		78 00
" " " Redemption of Lands for Jail Bonds and Interest on same		191 44 2,587 06
By amount paid Western Penitentiary		389 76
" " " Poor House		8,802 98
By amount paid for District Court as follows:		
For Boarding Prisoners	$ 82 55	
" Criminal Prosecutions	2,206 68	
Constables	330 25	
Court Crier, Tipstave & Janitor	396 50	
Clerk	50 00	
For Drawing Jurors	83 38	
" Inquisitions	16 37	
" Ices	1 72	
" Grand Jurors	454 94	
" Traverse Jurors	2,453 39	
" Printing and Stationery	194 60	
" Road Views and Damages	57 00	
" Rent of Court House	532 00	7,115 23
" Exonerations		107 58
" Abatement to Taxpayers		1,858 86
" Net amount of Duplicates placed in Constables' hands for collection		10,999 04
" 53 Deeds of Land to County at $3.12		165 36
" Advertising 21 Tracts of Land not sold		10 50
" Adv'g and selling 5 Tracts of Land		4 40
" Advertising, selling and making Deeds of two Tracts of Land		5 74
" Treasurer's commission on $48,443.66 at 5 per cent.		2,422 18
Balance in Treasurer's hands		14,566 71
		$78,449 99

OUTSTANDING DUE FROM COLLECTORS

for 1872 and previous years:

1869. Thos. M'Kernan, Cambria Borough	$ 29 21
1870. James Dick, Coopersdale Borough	2 15
1871. Hiram Rindles, Franklin Borough	5 11
1872. James Castlow, Adams Township	117 92
" M. S. Dittrich, Chest Township	34 59
" Sam'l Dunmire, Franklin Borough	17 64
" Isaac Horner, Richland Township	25 27
" John Rider, Summerhill Township	14 91
" S. J. Luther, Susquehanna Twp.	11 24
" John Gwin, White Township	7 90
" Dan'l Berthold, Woodvale Borough	121 65
" James Burns, Yoder Township	15 96
	$509 75

AMOUNTS DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1873:

John Cox, Cambria Borough	$ 98 57
William Lloyd, Croyle Township	13 16
Adam Pfarr, 24 Ward, Johnstown Boro'	70 48
R. J. Litz, 2d Ward, " "	12 84
Daniel Berthold, Woodvale Borough	38 33
	$ 233 38

*Since paid.

AMOUNTS DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1874:

A. Eckenrode, Allegheny Township	$ 91 39
D. R. Wissinger, Adams Township	92 31
Daniel James, Barr Township	10 81
Edward Evans, Cambria Township	115 11
John Cox, Cambria Borough	270 81
A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown Borough	27 62
J. H. Douglass, Clearfield Township	47 80
*John Neff, Croyle Township	88 00
A. Goughenour, East Conemaugh Boro'	88 70
C. J. Owens, East Ward, Ebensburg	47 05
†Geo. Girley, West " "	27 81
J. W. Pringle, Franklin Borough	28 19
†P. A. Burns, Gallitzin Borough	37 10
George Varner, Jackson Township	94 15
J. S. Ogden, 1st Ward, Johnstown Boro'	215 99
M. McNamara, 3d " "	145 18
E. J. Litz, 5th and 6th Wards, Johnstown	175 66
Edward Quinn, Millville Borough	213 89
Henry Walters, Summerhill Township	58 81
John Porter, Susquehanna Township	142 70
G. L. Bowser, Taylor Township	83 51
Joseph Criste, Washington Township	355 23
Samuel Eakins, White Township	302 94
Samuel K. Shaw, Wilmore Borough	6 78
William Ream, Yoder Township	240 66
	$3,301 11

*Since paid in part. †Since paid.

AMOUNTS DUE CAMBRIA COUNTY ON JUDGMENTS:

M. Trenkley	$ 95 27
W. D. M'Cleland	111 43
Jacob Gates and George Gates, sr	621 62
	$828 32

ASSETS.

Amount due on Judgments		$ 828 32
" " from Collectors		519 75
" " " Constables for 1873		233 38
" " " 1874		3,301 11
" of Cash in Treasury		14,603 71
" due from Wm. B. Bonacker, late Sheriff		188 52
" Balance due by County		16,082 22
		$35,597 01

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders		$ 434 71
" Bonds		24,900 00
Amount due Poor House		4,810 23
" " School, Road, Borough, and Bounty		5,452 07
		$35,597 01

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria County, object to the following bill, for which an Order was issued and the amount paid by the Treasurer of said County, for the reason that in our opinion the party who received said amount was paid by yearly salary by the State for his services rendered, and we find in favor of the said County of Cambria against the party named the amount he received. Following is a schedule of said Order: Order No. 807, in favor of R. B. Gageby, for $5.00.

Given under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.

H. P. FREEDHOFF,
JOHN H. FISKE,
M. SWEENEY, } Auditors.

AMOUNTS DUE TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS on School, Road, Borough, and Bounty Taxes:

	School.	Road.	Boro'.	Bounty.
Adams Township	$139 44	$142 91		
Allegheny "	2 16			
Barr "	50 34	36 91		
Blacklick "	224 39	48 99		
Cambria "	26 45	15 13		
Cambria Borough	25 04			
Carroll Township	45 16	39 54		
Chest "	410 37	614 58		
Clearfield "	568 01	301 58		$299 98
Conemaugh Twp	40 55	88 17		
" Borough	57 48		$42 53	
Croyle Township	75 62	56 47		
Ebensburg Boro'	9 65			
Gallitzin Township	112 37			
Jackson "	394 23			
Johnstown Boro'	13 54		14 98	
Millville Borough	10 57		6 65	
Munster Township	11 81	7 89		
Prospect Borough	3 41	7 78		
Richland Twp	23 06	20 52		
Summerhill Twp	139 52	146 76		
Susquehanna "		64 53		
Summitville Boro'	50			
Taylor Township	172 11	131 63		
Washington Twp	96 59	42 64		
White Township	75 84	64 25		
Yoder "	271 04	115 20		
South Fork School District	23 72			

GIVEN under our hands, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.

A. ANNA,
M. CAMPBELL,
WM. D. M'CLELLAND, } Commissioners.

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Cambria County, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of the said County from the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, to the 21st day of January, A. D. 1875, and do find them to be as stated; as is also the foregoing statements of Assets and Liabilities.

Given under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.

H. P. FREEDHOFF,
JOHN H. FISKE,
M. SWEENEY, } Auditors.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, in account with said County for the year 1874:

Dr.			
To amount received for grain and hay			$ 120 57
" " " " pigs			21 16
" " " " potatoes			102 30
" " " " maltating paupers			61 82
To amount received for hides			15 00
" " " " wool			19 60
" " " " mowing			6 50
" Orders paid by A. D. Criste			8,852 98
			$9,200 33

Cr.			
By amount of Order to—			
S. M. Douglass, Esq., Justice fees, 1873			$ 1 00
Lewis Rodgers, for beef,	1871		50 00
" " interest			3 50
Mrs. Stevens, servant,	1872		12 00
Jacob Horner, for graves, O.D.P.	1873		15 00
William D. Pryce, for surgery			1 50
David Shankle, for pork,	1874		42 07
" " " ice			3 50
A. Krouse, for fish			1 00
George J. Rodgers, for coal			48 75
" " " clothes line			3 50
John Brady, Esq., for Justice's fees			4 25
" " " goods to O. D. P.			9 50
John M. Bowman, State L. Asylum			125 00
H. D. & L. D. Woodruff, printing			3 00
Isidore Lilly, steward, salary			600 00
" " conveying paupers and insane to Dixmont and other places			58 60
Isidore Lilly, for apples and peaches			20 10
" " " 6 sheep			10 75
" " " 1 horse			125 00
" " " berries			9 00
" " " incidentals			91 64
Pa. R. R. Co., for freight			75 18
Teresa Scanlan, for butter and eggs			81 93
Thomas Bishop, for beans			10 00
Lewis Rodgers, for beef			5 07
Jerry Donavan, fish			4 75
J. B. Bunting, for Phila. Alms House			37 50
David E. Jones, for repairing meat tubs			4 00
Daniel Murray, for hauling ice			3 50
Myers & Lloyd, merchandise			23 60
George C. K. Zahm, merchandise			518 85
" " " goods to O. D. P.			18 71
Gillespie, Zeller & Co., groceries			153 09
John Bloch, Director, services O. D. P.			149 12
" " " transportation			107 24
" " " coffins and funeral expenses, O. D. P.			103 00
Jas. Farren, Director, services O. D. P.			3 00
John Sherbaugh, for coffins for			16 00
John T. Harris, for constable fees			15 36
John W. James, " "			2 00
John E. McKenzie, " "			6 75
Patrick Burns, " "			11 38
Michael Quinn, " "			7 50
A. B. Davis, " "			6 50
George Varner, " "			7 00
George Seymour, " "			3 50
Michael Stevens, " "			2 00
P. B. Smith, " "			2 00
H. Kinkead, Esq., Justice's "			2 01
F. M. George, Esq., " "			5 75
B. F. Slick, Esq., " "			2 00
E. J. Waters, Esq., " "			1 50
F. J. Parrish, Justice and constable fees			2 00
John Sharbaugh, " " "			8 82
A. H. Penrod, " " "			3 64
John W. McConnell, farmer			6 50
Henry Eberly, "			38 00
Daniel Eberly, "			245 00
James & Sons, for weaving and yarn			71 00
Berg & Son, for wagon and lumber			47 43
Dr. J. J. Oatman, physician			140 00
Dr. J. C. Blaisdell, physician, O. D. P.			15 00
Dr. A. Yeagley, " "			225 00
F. R. Dumeran, for goods to O. D. P.			17 50
Joseph Eyerbleh, " " "			57 00
Mrs. McDermith, " " "			30 15
Wm. McPherson, " " "			55 78
Chas. Unversagt, " " "			4 50
Geo. J. Thomas, " " "			83 34
A. G. Brinker & Co., " " "			10 94
John Buck, " " "			31 24
John Ryan, " " "			51 87
James J. Murphy, " " "			75
P. F. Shaffer, " " "			124 34
Buchanan & Clark, " " "			10 03
John Kintz, " " "			5 07
Jacob Wild, " " "			11 00
Andrew Mullett, for boarding O. D. P.			7 00
Thomas Jenks, " " "			1 50
Thomas Judge, " " "			65 00
Joseph Horner, " " "			51 00
Noah Wissinger, " " "			8 00
George Shaffer, " " "			86 25
Samuel Ripple, " " "			9 00
A. C. Rees, " " "			6 00
Ignatius Koehle, " " "			2 20
George Kurtz, " " "			28 90
Leonard Kest, " " "			30 00
F. Leitenberger, " " "			25 00
Ida Jones, " " "			8 00
Directors of Poor, Westmoreland Co.			103 55
[illegible] for digging graves, O. D. P.			5 00
Jacob Horner, " " "			12 00
David D. Davis, " " "			3 00
Peter Wissinger, " " "			3 00
James Lynch, " " "			3 00
Michael Sohits, " " "			3 00
Mary Jones, nursing and attend'g " "			3 00
Joseph Bishop, for attending " "			28 50
J. D. McKenzie, " " "			16 00
Mrs. C. Foster, " nursing " "			3 00
[illegible] Smith, " boarding " "			35 00
[illegible] Devine, " rent " "			60 00
Francis Devine, " " "			10 00
Bernard Keenan, " " "			24 00
Joseph Behe, " " "			11 00
Owens & Leighty, " " "			1 50
James J. Kaylor, for plow points, buckwheat			81 25
Mary F. Farren, servant "			25 00
Susan McDermitt, " "			22 50
Mary Maguire, " "			12 00
Ann Maguire, " "			41 75
Mrs. Stevens, " "			13 10
William J. Buck, for merchandise			82 00
Geis, Foster & Quinn, for merchandise			30 61
E. Roberts & Son, " "			5 00
M. L. Oatman, " "			51 67
William Litzinger, " "			4 75
W. J. Jenkins & Bro., " flour			511 00
Burns & Smucker, " groceries			442 81
Geo. Huntley, for stoves and tinware			156 51
V. Luttringer, for spouting and tinware			65 50
Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., counsel fees and stating accounts for Board of Public Charities			126 29
Robert Evans, for coffins			45 00
Dr. J. A. Reid, for Dixmont Hospital			1,015 70
Lawrence Murphy, for soap			10 12
Matthew Connery, "			15 00
C. Dever, " smith work			2 55
Jones & Evans, " "			82 20
Becording Co. Ins. Co., " insurance			93 75
Wm. Kittell, timothy and clover seed			10 50
D. H. Zahm, for lime, "			122 40
" " " coal			119 05
M. M. O'Neill, for repairing harness			13 25
Morgan Humphreys, " wagons			9 12
Dibert, Wayne & Co., for bell			6 50
Martin Sanders, for surgery			3 50
E. James, for printing			6 00
Daniel O. Evans, for shoemaking			15 95
John Fisher, for pump and repairs			23 00
Joseph Gutwalt, for beef			205 92
Anselm Weaklen, Director, for expenses to Dixmont			6 00
Anselm Weaklen, Director, for conveying paupers to Poor House			4 00
Christ. Reich, for merchandise			2 80
Charles Collins, for work at well			5 00
David Williams, " "			12 00
Mrs. Margaret Brady, for vinegar			9 00
Mining and Manufacturing Company, Ebensburg, for lumber			103 14
Jane Jones, allowance, O. D. P.			9 00
Joseph Sycum, "			32 00
Mich'l McKenna, expenses to Dixmont			15 00
J. A. Moore, for tobacco			6 30
G. A. Kinkead, for chairs			14 00
Thomas Rosensteel, for chickens			6 60
Mrs. Byrne, for chickens,			3 25
Daniel Davis, for "			2 25
Annie O'Neill, for sewing,			18 00
John O'Connell, for straw,			2 50
Jas. C. Murray, for cider,			8 00
Wm. Lilly, for one steer,			15 00
Dan'l Farren, for one bull,			20 00
John Itei, for two head of cattle,			42 00
John Farren, for three head of cattle,			45 00
J. Whittington, evergreens & fruit trees,			23 00
C. T. Roberts, for stationery,			1 25
Joseph Geis, for whiskey,			44 75
A. Strittmatter, for cider press,			38 00
J. D. Parrish, for carpenter work,			43 75
David Lewis, " "			19 25
Charles Zimmerman, livery, O. D. P.,			10 00
D. S. Chambers, for bran,			17 74
David Jones, for repairing pump,			3 05
J. Hammer, for grapes,			6 00
H. A. McPike, for printing,			4 50
Michael Downey, for pork,			48 10
Michael Thomas, " "			25 95
Con. O'Neill, " "			16 96
Mrs. Eberly, for butter,			9 75
Griffith & Pryce, beef and butchering,			8 8
A. A. Barker & Son, lumber & shingles,			14 03
" " " for smith work,			3 03
Am't paid A. D. Criste, Esq., Treasurer, by I. Lilly, Steward			346 35
			$9,209 33

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of Orders paid by A. D. Criste, Esq., Treasurer		$8,862 98
From which deduct amount—		
Miscellaneous paid A. D. Criste	$ 346 35	
Orders paid issued prior to Jan. 1, 1874	52 89	
Out-door relief, burials and exp's	1502 17	